

## Down in borrowing as hopes for tax cuts

Showing that the public sector's year could be £1,000m less than was the time of Britain's loan application, point to a marked improvement in government's financial fortunes and hopes of cuts in income tax in Mr Budget.

## Public sector deficit may fall £1,000m

If the figures were straightforwardly extrapolated to the end of the year, that would suggest a total borrowing need for central government (that is everything except public corporations and local authorities) of £4,700m, compared with £10,426m forecast at the time of the last Budget.

A number of important factors make it very unlikely that events will turn out as favourably as that. One of the reasons for the better than expected performance is that revenue in the ten-month period is up 15 per cent on the previous year, compared with a 13 per cent forecast in the Budget.

Some of that is due to the higher than expected rate of inflation, which has meant that both income tax and indirect taxes have been pushed up. But there is also likely to be an element of quicker than usual payment of income tax and a boost in indirect tax revenue because of the pre-Christmas spree to beat tax rises on drink and tobacco.

There has also been a change in the structure of public borrowing, as a result of which nationalized industries now rely considerably less on the Government to raise funds. Some of their money now comes from borrowing direct in capital markets abroad and some from better cash flow.

Local authorities have also borrowed a great deal less from central government in recent months and may come in with a rush before the year end as they convert their short-term borrowings into medium-term debt.

All these qualifications taken together may well end up by pushing the total central government borrowing need to around £7,000m, with something like £2,000m having been borrowed by the public corporations and perhaps £1,000m being raised by local authorities. Even on the most pessimistic estimates, this would still be far better than expected.

One big reason for this is that the cost of servicing the national debt has grown less fast than expected.

Table, page 19

## Rees rejects as impracticable a plan of immigrants' dependants

Secretary of State, Mr. Roy Jenkins, yesterday rejected a plan to register immigrants as impracticable and a register of dependants as widespread. He said that the Government would soon be taking action on marriages of convenience and entry to Britain or avoiding removal. He was also looking into ways of ensuring that all applicants for employment were entitled to take it and were not working here contrary to the conditions imposed on entry. He was investigating the extent of overstaying by people admitted temporarily. New immigration rules would be introduced shortly. Although he welcomed those "limited measures", Mr. White-

## Siege trial four are convicted of 6 murders

By Clive Borrell  
Crime Correspondent

Mr Justice Cantley, who two weeks ago was told that he was at the top of an IRA death list, will pass sentence at the Central Criminal Court today on four Provisional IRA men who were found guilty of causing six murders, several explosions and imprisoning a couple at their home in Balcombe Street, London. On one murder charge the four were acquitted but found guilty of manslaughter.

The four defendants, who refused to plead to the 25 charges on the indictment, refused to leave their cells below the court yesterday as the jury of five women and seven men filed into court more than seven hours after they had retired to consider their verdicts.

When the jury returned the judge asked the dock officer if the prisoners wanted to be present. He replied: "They have been asked, my Lord, and they are still refusing to attend court."

The defendants were Martin Joseph O'Connell, Edward Butler, Henry Duggan and Hugh Doherty.

While the jury were in their locked room officers of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad searched the building for a bomb after a telephone threat had been received by the City of London Police. Nothing was found on the premises and the jury were not disturbed or told of the threat.

After the jury had left the court they were shadowed by armed policemen to their homes and a permanent guard has been placed on the home of Mr Justice Cantley.

With the minimum of formality last night he told a crowded court: "I will pass sentence in the morning." He left after discharging the jury.

The defendants were found guilty of the murders of Roger Good, Graham Ronald Tuck, Professor Gordon Hamilton-Fairley, the cancer expert, John Francis Batey, Audrey Edgson, and Ross McWhirter, the author and television personality. They were all found not guilty of the murder of Robert Anthony Lloyd at the Hilton hotel, London, but guilty of his manslaughter.

Mr McWhirter, founder of the Guinness Book of Records, was shot on the doorstep of his home, Professor Gordon Hamilton-Fairley was killed by a car bomb near his home and Captain Good, an army bomb disposal expert, was killed while attempting to defuse a bomb. The other three murder victims were killed by bombs in central London.

Mr O'Connell, Mr Butler, and Mr Duggan were found guilty but Mr Doherty not guilty of causing an explosion at 17 Wilton Street, Belgravia, the home of Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister.

The defendants were found not guilty of placing a bomb at the Charcoal Grill Restaurant, Hampstead, not guilty of placing a bomb at 139 Putney High Street, London, and not guilty of causing an explosion at the Caterham Arms, Caterham, Surrey.

Bomb squad alert, page 2

## Return to a multi-subject examination like the former School Certificate is suggested in the Department of Education's discussion document

## Mrs Williams opens 'great debate' on schools

By Tim Devlin  
Education Correspondent

A return to something like the old School Certificate for school-leavers is one of the proposals recommended in a document to be discussed at the regional conferences organized by the Government over the next six weeks as part of the "great debate" on education.

A document published by the Department of Education and Science yesterday suggests that, alongside a single-subject examination, 16-year-olds might be able to get a "group" certificate by achieving a minimum standard in a number of subjects, possibly mathematics, English, science, and a modern language.

The old School Certificate was abolished in 1950 to make way for the General Certificate of Education examinations.

School Certificate candidates, one examination board said, had to sit one paper in English language and could choose between not fewer than five and not more than eight other subjects. The subjects chosen had to include one from a modern and classical language group, and one from a mathematics and science group.

The document, *Educating Our Children*, also suggests that intending teachers should have mathematics and English at GCE O (Ordinary) level. At present many teachers, in primary schools particularly, have not passed mathematics at O level.

In April or May the Department of Education and Science will bring out a consultative document containing new directions and conclusions on what should be taught in schools and their implications for training teachers.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told a conference in London that she hoped to bring out a White Paper containing her proposals for debate in Parliament before the summer recess.

Asked if the consultations could lead to a new Education Act, Mrs Williams said that would depend on how much agreement there was on what should be done. "We would be reluctant to bring out an Education Act on the content of the curriculum if there was fierce disagreement between the main political parties," she said.

The idea of a centrally controlled curriculum was "out", she added. She believed there was a desire for a certain amount of guidance from the centre in schools. But there was a distinction between a centrally controlled curriculum and guidance to schools on what subjects were basic.

"I am not planning behind 'the Shirley Williams smile' a takeover of the system," she said.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said the document, although raising a host of important questions, had nothing to say on the key issue of resources for education. "The questions being posed grossly oversimplify some very complex educational problems," he added.

Regional conferences and Document extracts, page 4

## TUC chiefs in Treasury talks on new pay policy

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

TUC leaders yesterday began the search for an acceptable extension of the social contract to take effect when present wage restraints expire in just under six months. Their efforts will be resumed next week.

An indication that the way ahead will not be easy came before the meeting of the TUC economic committee. Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, was sceptical about the prospects for agreement on a third year of voluntary pay curbs. "I do not think it is possible to work out a further period of pay restraint," he said.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and Lord Allen of Fallowfield, chairman of the influential economic committee, which is responsible for drawing up budgetary representations to the Government and working out the unions' pay attitudes, went to the Treasury yesterday afternoon for preliminary talks.

The TUC meeting came to no conclusions and adopted no hard and fast policies. A special meeting has been called for next Wednesday to debate further the draft of the TUC's 1977 *Economic Review* and to decide what form of consultation there is to be inside the labour movement over the future of the social contract.

Some union leaders, notably Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' president, want the thorny issue of pay policy separated from the general economic strategy that will be put to Mr Healey when the TUC meets the Chancellor for its annual attempt to influence his Budget.

What has still to be decided is whether the TUC should have a full-scale special congress, bringing together more than a thousand delegates, or a conference of chief officers of the affiliated unions. The TUC must also decide whether the gathering should be held in advance of the Budget, which the unions expect in the last week of March, or whether it should wait until after the week-end verdict on the Cabinet's pay policy.

CBI plans expected: The Confederation of British Industry is expected to put its plans for the next stage of the pay policy before its parliamentarians on Wednesday (Malcolm Brown writes). Confederation officials believe that if inflation is to be brought down to a manageable level, such as the CBI's target of a 5 per cent annual rate of inflation, wages will have to be increased by more than 5 or 6 per cent.

If the increase were to be expressed as a pay norm that would suggest a figure of about 3 per cent. The difference between that and 6 per cent would be taken up by wage drift.



Canine corner: An Arts Council exhibition now at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, in London, includes a selection of paintings meant to appeal to dogs.

## Smith-Vorster discussion of next Rhodesia move

From Our Correspondent  
Cape Town, Feb 9

Prime Minister, the South African Prime Minister, and Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, met in Cape Town this afternoon for talks arranged at Mr Smith's request. Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, was also present.

After the meeting Mr Vorster said he and Mr Smith had held "full and in depth discussions on the Rhodesia problem". He added: "Mr Smith informed me of his Government's determination to explore further avenues for a settlement and further talks are envisaged."

Mr Vorster told reporters that he referred to talks between the two Prime Ministers and their respective governments. Mr Vorster's approval of his plan to work toward an internal settlement with African nationalists willing to talk to him, particularly the United African National Council of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was indicated in his recent press conference that this move was uppermost in his mind.

Call to MPs, page 9

## Russians must get 200-mile fish permits

From Ronald Kershaw  
On board HMS Cleopatra

Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced last night that he had signed an order under the Fisheries Limit Act, 1976, which will require Soviet, East German and Polish trawlers to obtain licences to fish within 200-mile limit. While expressing every confidence that the Russians, who have hitherto ignored all discussion on licences, would comply with the new law, he said: "These are British sovereign waters and anybody who breaks our law will be dealt with."

At a press conference on board HMS Cleopatra, the frigate in which he had been visiting the North Sea fishing grounds, Mr Silkin said he thought the Russians might start talks by the beginning of next week. Asked what would happen if the Russians continued to fish without licences, he said: "We shall be forced to take action against them; but I am absolutely certain they will come to the negotiating table."

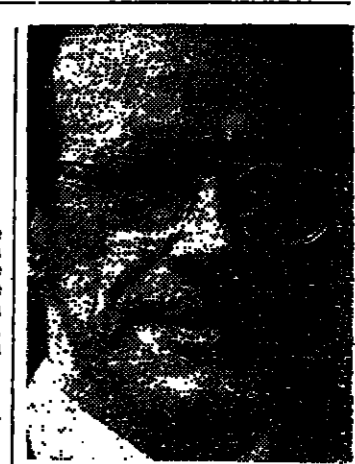
Earlier, on a 200-mile helicopter trip, Mr Silkin saw about 100 Soviet trawlers fishing in an area that had been designated for six vessels on an EEC quota system.

Mr Silkin said that the number of Soviet ships to be licensed would be 27, with only 17 permitted to fish at any one time.

He said the new order would enable Soviet trawlers to be arrested and brought back to British ports.

Mr Silkin said that by the end of February he hoped to bring in conservation regulations that would stop the catch of pout whiting for eight months of the year; permit British fishing protection vessels to examine the gear of foreign trawlers as well as British to ensure that they were carrying only one type of net; ban herring catching in the North Sea, and govern vessels that trawl for one fish but catch another species in the process.

Parliamentary report, page 6



Mr Joe Haines: "One of nature's Roundheads."

## Puritan with memories of dockland

By Peter Hennessy

If Mr Joe Haines has a hero it is Oliver Cromwell. The former Downing Street press secretary, who this week has been shedding fascinating, disputed new light on the tenure of Sir Harold Wilson's ministries, is one of nature's Roundheads.

Mr Haines has a fierce, working-class puritanism and a deep contempt for what Mr Jack Jones calls the "frumpies" of life. No doubt the accumulated resentments of working in close proximity to the wilful Lady Falkender played a part in his beautifully calibrated exposure of her ferocity and touch.

But the essential stimulus for his confidence-breaking on a spectacular scale so soon after the event was disgust at the show-business life style that grew up around the Prime Minister and his personal and political secretary. Those who witnessed the Falkender years in Number 10 speak of his revulsion from the champagne, the film stars and the Rolls-Royces to and from the D.

Mr Haines was more at home with the austerity associated with Attlee and Cripps in the postwar Labour governments than with the brittle, feeble glitter of the Wilson era. He never forgot where he came from: a poverty-stricken home in Rotherhithe, in London's dockland, or the people whose interests the Labour Party existed to serve.

Soon after leaving Number 10 last April he gave a highly evocative television interview in which he described the roots of his devotion to the Labour Party. Without it there would have been no trips to the seaside for himself and his sisters, no pension increase or council house for his mother. It was a sense of schmalz about it for those who grew up in different circumstances but it is the key to the personality and politics of Joe Haines.

It is pure Tammany, prewar American style, but without Continued on page 2, col 6

## Queen of Jordan killed in crash

Amman, Feb 9.—Queen Aliya, aged 28, third wife of King Hussein of Jordan, was killed in a helicopter crash today, Jordan television announced.

She was returning to Amman in stormy weather from a visit to the southern Jordanian town of Tafleh. Dr Muhammad al-Bashir, the Health Minister, was also killed.—Reuter.



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## Ending 0 cities

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## Whitehall row blights Amoco licence hope

Amoco UK, the British offshoot of the American Standard Oil Co, in dispute with the Government over state participation in its North Sea field, failed to win any of the new exploration licences awarded by the Department of Energy yesterday. Licences covered 43 blocks in the North Sea, Irish Sea, and English Channel.

## 11,000 idle at Leyland

British Leyland is facing its worst disruption for months with three Midland car assembly plants at a standstill and a fourth being run down. More than 11,000 workers are either on strike or progressively laid off at plants throughout the country.

## England lose 2-0

The Netherlands, World Cup finalists in 1974, gave a breathtaking exhibition in beating England 2-0 before 90,000 people at Wembley. Nijmegen, scored both goals in the first half.

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## Anglo-French move on Concorde in US

The British and French governments are to express concern to the United States at the delay in allowing Concorde to operate into New York, the Prime Minister announced yesterday. Mr Callaghan said the two governments were considering what other actions would be appropriate.

## Strasbourg: The European Court's hearing of Irish allegations of torture against British soldiers and policemen ends in acrimony

Film man banned: Mr Jens Jorgen Thorsen, the Dane who wants to make a film of the sex life of Jesus Christ, has been refused entry to Britain.

## Infant deafness: Better tests to identify congenitally deaf infants were urged at a London conference

Customs threat: Customs officials may take industrial action over plans to cut their numbers.

Moscow: General Grigorenko urges European communist leaders to help fellow dissidents in Russia.

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Peter Jay Column: The paradox of more pay and less purchasing power

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## HOME NEWS

## Bomb squad expects the IRA to hit back at any moment as jury convicts 'best unit'

By Clive Borrell

Crime Correspondent

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad was placed on full alert last night after the conviction at the Central Criminal Court of four men regarded by the Provisional IRA as their best trained active service unit.

A senior officer said: "We expect them to hit back at any moment. They have already publicly stated that they plan a bombing campaign far worse than anything they have done before. London is to be the main target and the Underground railway system is likely to be their ultimate in terrorist activity. The letter bombs planted in the West End last week was just a warning of what is to come."

The arrest of the four men after their surrender at the Balcombe Street siege came as a serious blow to the morale of the IRA high command in Dublin, who realized that they had met their match in the yard bomb squad, which was then supervised by Commander Roy Habershon. Mr Habershon has since been promoted and the squad is now led by Commander James Nevill.

"At least thirty men and two or three women who have taken part in acts of terrorism in London and the provinces are now being given refuge in the republic and there is not a damned thing we can do about it," a source close to the Yard legal section said last night. "We know who they are, what they did and where they are, but because of the Irish courts' reluctance to classify their acts as criminal we cannot extradite them."

"They claim their acts were of a political nature and so cannot be brought for trial here. These are cold-blooded murderers and they are getting away with it. Warrants are out for their arrests."

The man who led the team of four was Harry Duggan, aged 24, who became the IRA's 'killed' man. So valuable was he to the Provisionals that they spread the rumour that he had been killed while "on active service". Even the police believed the story and told his father at the time that he had been buried in a secret grave.

Mr Henry Duggan, the father, said: "He was a nice quiet boy at home and never

gave us any trouble." While Mr Duggan was searching for a grave, his "dead" son was undergoing an intensive course of training. His commanders, having "killed" him off, changed his name to Michael Wilson and sent him to London to supervise a new phase of bombings and shootings.

As Harry Duggan he was already well known to both police and security forces as a close confidant of the Provisional IRA high command, a man who had showed his determination when he helped Miss Rose Dugdale to steal her car. He was also the man who painted the IRA's flag on the wall of Sir Alfred Beit, in Wicklow, who plotted the kidnapping of Lord and Lady Donoughmore.

He was an expert at making and planting bombs. It was his finger that squeezed the trigger on the gun that killed Mr Roger McWhirter at his home in Entfield.

Beside him in the dock yesterday was his oldest colleague, Edward Butler, aged 28, a former council labourer, one of seven children who grew up in Castleknock, Co. Dub.

His father was a private soldier in the Irish Army.

"Eddie", as he was known within the group, had a traditional baptism into the IRA, first, selling propaganda pamphlets and then dabbling with anti-British slogans. He was regarded as a reliable "soldier" but not an imaginative member of the Provos.

Martin Joseph O'Connell, aged 25, from Killeesh, Co. Clare, the son of a schoolteacher, left home soon after leaving school to join the IRA in Cork and was transferred later to Dublin.

The last of the "squad" was Hugh Doherty, aged 26, of Crossbank Road, Glasgow, whose family came from Limerick, Co. Donegal. He was regarded as little more than "good infantry material" by the IRA but showed he could carry out orders efficiently and without question.

It was those four, assisted by support units based in the North and the Midlands, who carried out the IRA's most daring attacks every week with their £17-a-week wages, who from the summer of 1974 until just before Christmas of the following year were responsible for killing or planning to kill 40 people and injuring 600 others.

## Seven murders and West End bombings among 25 charges

The four men faced 25 charges, including that of murdering Robert Anthony Lloyd, 10, on September 20, 1975, at Aldershot station, the defendants placed a device with intent to cause an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On December 22, 1974, at 17 Wilton Street, London, they caused an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On January 27, 1975, at 139 Putney High Street, they placed a device with intent to cause an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On January 27, 1975, at the Charco Grill, Heath Street, Hampstead, they placed a device with intent to cause an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On August 27, 1975, at the Caterham Arms, Coulsdon Road, Caterham, Surrey, they caused an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On August 28, 1975, at 27 Oxford Street, London, they caused an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On August 29, 1975, at 229 Kensington Church Street, they murdered Roger Lloyd, 10, on September 20, 1975, at Aldershot station, the defendants placed a device with intent to cause an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On November 9, 1975, at Wilton Street, London, they placed a device with intent to cause an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

On November 13, 1975, they murdered John Francis Batey as a result of an explosion the previous day at Scotts Restaurant, Mount Street, London.

On November 13, 1975, they murdered Audrey Edgson as a result of an explosion at Walton's Restaurant, Walton Street, London.

On November 27, 1975, they murdered Alan Ross McWhirter, 21, on December 6, 1975, at Scotts Restaurant, Mount Street, London, they possessed firearms with intent to endanger life.

On December 6, 1975, they possessed and unlawfully imported into the United Kingdom a complete arsenal of weapons and ammunition. They also possessed a safe house and a safe means to keep these things and who do so with the intention of those weapons being used as just as guilty morally as those who use them.

It is believed to be the first time that the maximum sentence of life imprisonment has been imposed for the single offence of possessing arms with intent to endanger life or to enable others to do so.

The maximum sentence for possession in Northern Ireland was raised from 14 years to life imprisonment last March.

Mr Cooley, aged 54, pleaded guilty to having five pistols, five revolvers, a home-made sub-machine gun, a saw-off shotgun, a rifle and more than three thousand bullets, on September 2 last year.

Mr O'Connell, Mr Butler and Mr Duggan were found guilty but Mr Doherty not guilty on counts 1 and 2.

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## Life jail for possessing arms

A former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment was sentenced to life imprisonment in Belfast yesterday for possessing arms and ammunition with intent to endanger life.

The judge, passing sentence on Samuel Cooley, of Allmore Green, Newtownabbey, said: "You had a complete arsenal of weapons and ammunition. They are not just things, they are weapons. They are things which can kill and maim. They are things which can be used to cause serious injury to property."

Between July 1, 1975, and December 13, 1975, they conspired with others to cause explosions of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

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## Strasbourg 'torture' hearing ends in acrimony

From Christopher Walker

The first open hearing of the Irish Republic's extensive torture allegations against Britain ended on an acrimonious note last night after one of the sharpest public exchanges between ministers from the two governments heard for many years.

Throughout the day the deep distrust between the two countries was demonstrated in speeches from the opposing delegations, who will return to Strasbourg in the spring to continue the proceedings.

In his final submission to the 18 judges of the European Human Rights Committee, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, made a strong plea for the case to be shelved without further action. To pursue it, he said, would be a valueless exercise "which would not advance by a single inch the cause of human rights in Europe."

He rejected demands by the Irish that British soldiers and policemen who had been involved in allegations of torture and inhuman treatment from 1971 should be prosecuted. He also argued that the court had no power to order the British to institute such prosecutions, one of the main points of the Irish case.

The Attorney General made no effort to disguise the Government's anger at the Irish attempt to use the court to force proceedings against British soldiers. He described the move as a highly unfortunate afterthought.

The question of possible action against soldiers and policemen has become the focal point of the case and it might have important repercussions in Northern Ireland. The British are known to feel that any attempt to enforce court action against soldiers or policemen might provoke violence from "loyalists".

Mr Silkin went out of his way to try to convince the court that soldiers serving in Ulster were subject to the normal judicial process. He disclosed that since February, 1972, a total of 218 members of the security forces in the province had been prosecuted for assault, 155 of whom had been convicted. No information was given about the penalties imposed.

The Government had no intention of punishing the men who were the victims of the "five interrogation techniques" or in the separate cases of ill treatment against suspected IRA men because investigations at the time of the events complained of had shown that there was insufficient evidence for prosecution or disciplinary proceedings against individuals.

The Attorney General also argued that such evidence could not be obtained as a result of the hearings of the European Commission of Human Rights. Individual soldiers and policemen who acted as witnesses had cooperated only on condition that they could speak freely without their words being used against them.

Mr Silkin's closing speech was a direct reply to a submission earlier in the day by Mr Declan Costello, the Irish Attorney General, in which he had rejected the British suggestion that its public declaration to end sensory deprivation methods should have been sufficient to end the case.

Mr Costello said the Irish wanted the court to order the British to prosecute the soldiers and policemen involved. The assaults were not mistakes, he said, but deliberate acts of brutality.

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## MPs try to press Mr Callaghan: comment on Haines revelation

By Peter Godfrey

The Prime Minister came under increasing parliamentary pressure yesterday to make a statement on the running of 10 Downing Street as depicted in graphic detail by Mr Joe Haines, former press secretary to Sir Harold Wilson. Six opposition MPs tabled questions to Mr Callaghan, and a Labour MP called for a select committee to investigate patronage in the Prime Minister's office.

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, said the Prime Minister whether he was satisfied with security arrangements for the protection of Cabinet documents. Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, demanded a statement about the honours system from Mr Callaghan. Three other Conservative MPs and one Liberal member requested clarification as to whom Mr Callaghan intended to consult in drawing up future honours lists.

A written reply is expected today from Mr Foot, leader of the House, to a request from Mr Douglas Hovie, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, for the establishment of a select committee to inquire into patronage in the Prime Minister's Office, with particular reference to the honours list.

The House of Commons has been prompted by the establishment of Mr Haines' new book, *The Politics of Power*, in the Daily Mirror.

Mr Haines continued yesterday to allege uncontrolled behaviour and excessive power wielded by Lady Falkender at Downing Street. He said she added other members of the Political Office "in the tones an evangelist might use about a street-walker".

He describes Lady Falkender's control of the Downing Street financial accounts, and her insistence that Mr Haines should sleep at Downing Street or in a hotel controlled by a friend of the Labour Party

His version of events at Downing Street under Sir Harold Wilson was supported yesterday by Lord Murray of Gravesend, manager of the former Prime Minister's political office from 1973 to 1976 and a fellow member of the "Kitchen Cabinet". Lord Murray confirmed Mr Haines' account of vain attempts to dissuade Sir Harold from conferring a peerage on Mrs Marcia Williams, now Lady Falkender.

Mr Haines obviously did not agree with us, and I think it will take a little longer to see whether he was right or wrong," Lord Murray said. "We had gone through a fairly grim period since the general election. There were a lot of unfortunate press reports, and I just thought the time was inopportune."

Lord Murray added that he had clashed with Lady Falkender on other issues.

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## 'Havoc in the name of righteousness'

Continued from page 1

the corruption. He is glad he never had a university education to take the rough edges off, or to "sanitize" to use a word of his, the scars of his formative experience. He is entirely without smoothness and the charlatanism normally deemed necessary for success in political life.

Like most puritans, Mr Haines is not easy to live with. He is a good hater, whose targets include Tories, diplomats, Treasury officials and some Westminster lobby correspondents. The feeling is returned with interest by the objects of his contempt.

He suspended lobby briefings in 1975 (they have since been restored by Mr Callaghan's Press Secretary, Mr Tom McCleary) on Sir Harold's instructions while letting it be known, in typically blunt Haines fashion, that he did not believe in spoon-feeding journalists. The system of unattributable briefing en masse had, and still has, its critics, but it seemed a strange move for a man whose job it was to in-

crease rather than diminish the degree of communication between government and people.

That Mr Haines had himself been a member of the lobby for many years was an added irony. His tenure will probably be remembered as an all-time low point in the checkered history of the Westminster lobby.

In fact, he saw his foremost role as a policy adviser to the Prime Minister. Speechwriting was his forte, particularly at election time, and most of Sir Harold's declamations outside the House of Commons bore the Haines hallmark.

Mr Haines has described himself in public as a fighter. He lined up in number 10 with Dr Bernard Donoughue, senior policy adviser to the Prime Minister, against all-comers if need be. Both delighted in their reputation as "toughies" and would raise the stakes whenever crossed by the Treasury, Cabinet Office or Lady Falkender.

One fascinated observer of the running battle in Downing Street said of Lady Falkender:

"What frightened Joe Haines was character of his. After the Haines partnership had lapsed on Labour power in 1974 he had turned on with the accusations that he had made. I have not given an inch. Mr Haines' putting the Politics twofold: to prevent political power again being dissolved, and to prevent the servant of the State by demonstrating the consequences of such a move, and second, to prevent the Whitehall as he would see Labour government reforming their reforming."

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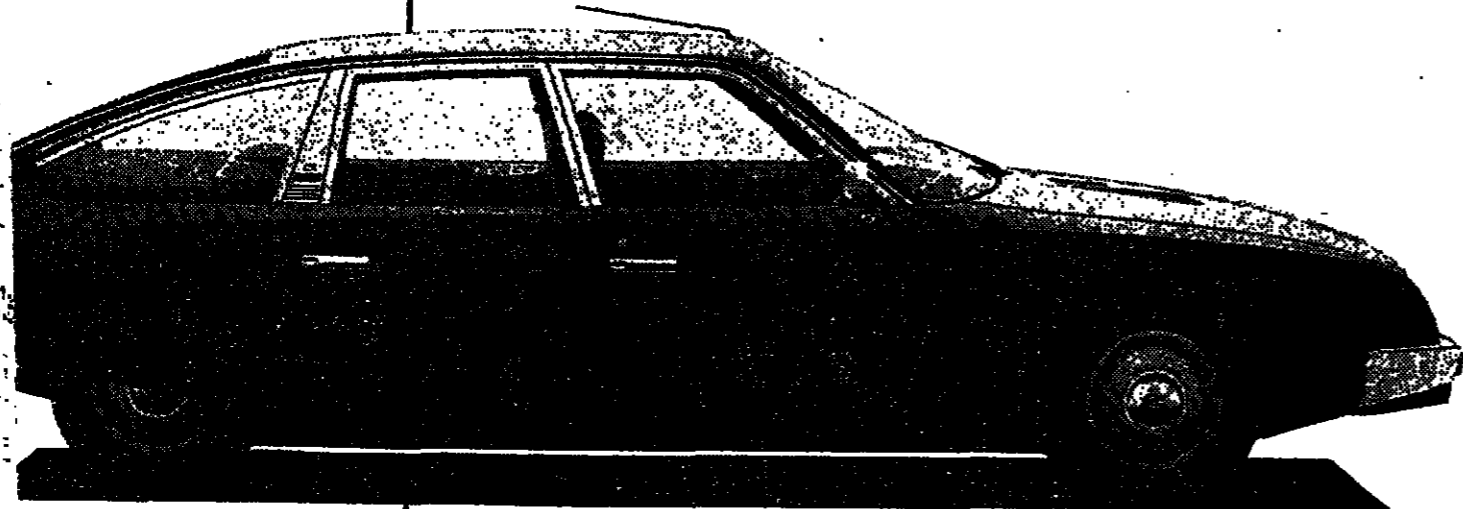
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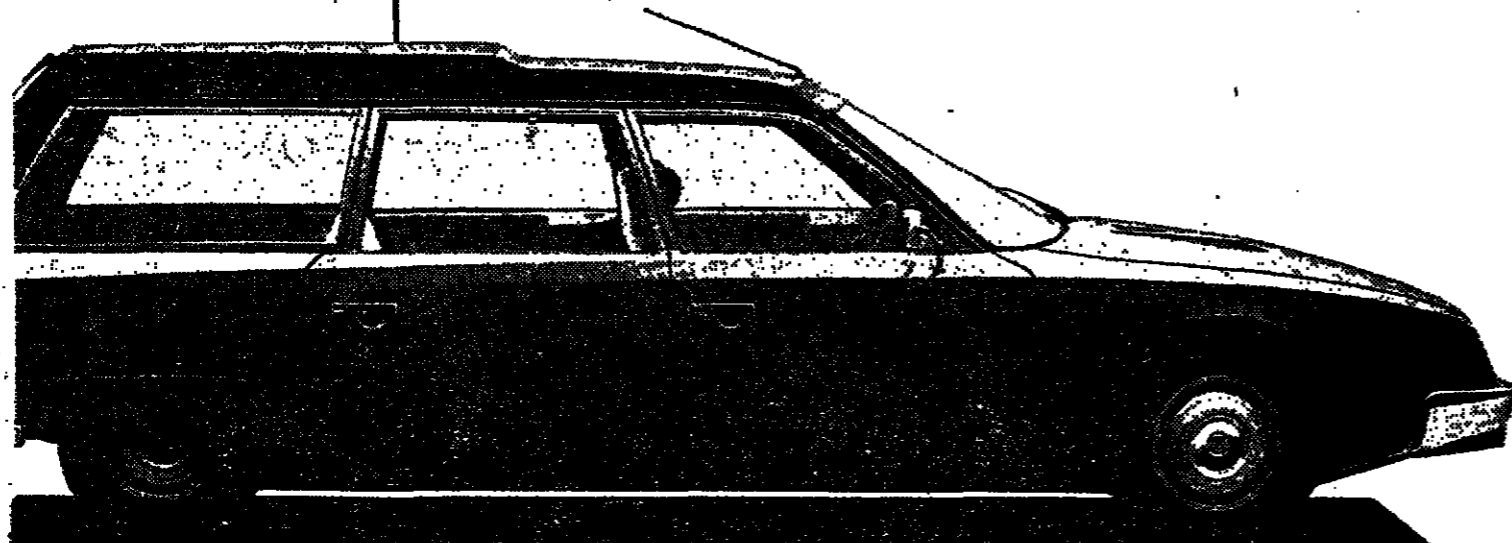
## CITROËN CX



THE COMPANY SECRETARY: CITROËN CX 2000. £4082.13.



THE SALES DIRECTOR: CITROËN CX DIESEL. £4698.72.\*



THE MARKETING DIRECTOR: CITROËN CX 2400 SAFARI ESTATE. £4869.54.



THE MANAGING DIRECTOR: CITROËN CX PALLAS. £4939.74.\*



THE CHAIRMAN: CITROËN CX PRESTIGE. £6879.60.

Whilst the executives of monolithic corporations will undoubtedly continue to have fleets of uniformly characterless company cars imposed upon them, an opportunity exists for the principals of less bureaucratic organisations to make capital of size and project an individualistic image with a more inspired choice.

Few, if any, executive style production car lines today offer such scope with such a versatile selection of model variations as the Citroën CX range.

### THE CITROËN CX 2000

Value for money is the one factor that over-rides all else in the Citroën CX 2000.

For a relatively modest outlay its driver enjoys the refinements inherent in all CX models: reclining front seats with headrests, VariPower steering, quartz halogen headlamps, hazard warning lights, reversing lights, self-levelling hydropneumatic suspension, single arm windscreen wiper and electric screenwash, heated rear window, laminated windscreen, carpeted rear parcel shelf, and an array of warning lights on the futuristic instrument panel that even includes one for front brake pad wear.

(In return for a somewhat higher price, the Citroën CX 2400 offers rather more power and an even more luxurious finish that includes electrically operated front windows.)

### THE CITROËN CX DIESEL

At a constant 55 mph the Citroën CX 2200 Diesel returns 44.83 mpg, a point that will be no small consideration for many motorists.

Another important feature which figures highly in making this dignified saloon attractive for drivers is summed up in the words of CAR magazine: "The CX isn't just a worthy addition to the diesel ranks, it's the quietest and smoothest diesel yet."

### THE CITROËN SAFARI ESTATE

The Citroën CX 2400 Safari is a triumphant refusal by Citroën designers to accept that estate cars must appear like cumbersome hulks reminiscent of World War II army vehicles.

Elegant lines belie a rugged nature. A staggering weight load of more than half a ton can be accommodated in its mind-boggling interior capacity: 72 cu. ft. with the rear seat folded forward.

(For those who prefer diesel, the Citroën CX 2200 Safari is a faithful long-service workhorse.)

### THE CITROËN CX PALLAS

Unabashed luxury is the overwhelming impression conveyed by the Citroën CX Pallas.

The front windows are electrically operated and rear passengers can enjoy the convenience of two reading lights. Extras available include air-conditioning, leather upholstery, tinted windows and C-matic transmission. C-matic eliminates the clutch pedal and transmission is achieved by use of a torque converter fluid coupling with automatic operation.

### THE CITROËN CX PRESTIGE

C-matic is standard on the CX Prestige, Citroën's ultimate limousine. In length it measures 9½" more than other CX saloons and the rear doors are 7" wider.

Four stereophonic speakers, tinted windows and air-conditioning are standard. All window winders are electrically operated. Upholstered footrests are provided for the rear passengers and the rear window has translucent sunblinds.

# THE SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING COMPANY CARS SHOULD GO BY THE BOARD.

## HOME NEWS

## Ministers foreshadow priority aid for inner cities at expense of new towns and development areas

From John Young  
Planning Reporter  
Bristol

Far-reaching changes in government spending, intended to reverse the decline of inner cities, were foreshadowed yesterday by Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, and by Mr. Oakes, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science.

But Mr. Shore made clear that the availability of extra funds to fight unemployment, social deprivation and environmental decay would depend upon new forms of partnership between central and local government. That might mean that councils in large conurbations would have to surrender some of their autonomy over how money was spent.

Mr. Oakes hinted at the possibility of legislation to enable the Government to earmark grants for specific educational purposes, such as projects for school-leavers, nursery schools and experimental schemes. At present it had little control over educational spending, and would need to know that any additional resources were channelled to the purposes intended.

The two ministers were speaking at a "Save our Cities" conference sponsored jointly by The Sunday Times and the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Both in his speech and at a press conference afterwards Mr. Shore seemed almost deliberately to leave little doubt that, subject to their

cooperation, selected inner cities will be given absolute priority, almost certainly at the expense of the new towns and development areas and quite possibly at that of other government departments.

What the Government evidently has in mind is a collection of subregional offices which would coordinate government and local authority programmes and make some collective sense of the present hotch-pot of urban aid projects. More information will be forthcoming in a Green Paper expected within the next two to three months, outlining the proposals of the special Cabinet committee established under Mr. Shore last year.

He said yesterday: "We cannot simply turn our faces away from the ancient fabric of the cities and leave them like some Wild West ghost town to moulder away. The consequence would be mounting social bitterness, an increasing sense of alienation, worsening crime and vandalism, and in some cases a real danger to life."

It would in any event be very difficult to pursue a policy of letting areas die. The inhabitants of those doomed areas would not be willing to accept the consequences, and the last thing the Government would want so limited that existing urban areas could be run down to dereliction, and agricultural urban development on an even land taken for housing and other domestic third world."

On employment Mr. Shore

talked of the possibility of industrial improvement areas, analogous to housing improvement areas, enabling old premises to be converted and new factories to be built in replace obsolete plants. Intra-regional policies were needed to direct development into the cities, and local authorities particularly in the South and the Midlands must revise their attitudes.

On housing, he hinted that councils should follow Liverpool's example in making cheap accommodation available for purchase. For its part the Government would concentrate on rehabilitation rather than construction.

The reshaping of central government activities should be accompanied by close co-operation with local authorities. To achieve that, he proposed the establishment of partnership arrangements and observed that the provision of funds might be linked to such arrangements.

He suggested that agencies might work with local government on industrial development and important redevelopment projects. But he would not impose a system without council consent.

Mr. Oakes said it was ludicrous that the urban areas should suffer high employment while they sucked in skilled and educated commuters from surrounding regions. "The decaying inner cities are Britain's own domestic third world," he added.

## Better tests sought to find deafness in infants

By Penny Symon

Tests to identify possible congenital deafness in babies should be improved as a matter of urgency because their application is patchy and the standards of practice are not good enough, Professor Ian Taylor, of Manchester University, said in London yesterday.

He told a conference on the difficulties of deaf people that not as many deaf babies were being found in the first year of life as should be expected. "The routine screening tests suitable for babies at the age of seven months are either not being applied or in some cases are not effective," he said.

The conference, organized by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf and the Royal Society for the Deaf, was opened by the Minister, Mr. Callaghan, who said that the deaf did not receive the understanding or attention they deserved. "The economic situation does not permit the Government to devote as much as the disabled as we would like," he said.

Mr. Callaghan added that he realized that many deaf people would like to see a more powerful behind-the-ear hearing device available on the National Health Service, and he was sure that in due course this would become possible. In the meantime, the range of body-worn aids was being improved.

But Professor Taylor, who is head of the department of audiology and education of the deaf at Manchester University, was critical of the National Health Service, blaming administrative difficulties caused by NHS reorganization for the decline in the infant screening programme.

He said: "The medical and allied professions do not take sufficient notice of the mother's opinion about the state of her baby's hearing. I have found that if a mother says her new baby is deaf she is invariably right."

There was also an urgent need for an improvement in expert guidance for the parents of deaf children. "Given an early diagnosis and expert parent guidance, we would expect that by the time the child has reached school age, the child would be able to speak a firm grip on spoken language," Professor Taylor said. "It is



Mr. Callaghan's address at yesterday's conference on the difficulties of deaf people being relayed to guests by a lip-speaker and a manual interpreter.

not a matter of economics, because we need only about 60 trained parent-guidance specialists in the country to enable mothers to give the very necessary help."

He also urged that action should be taken to eliminate the German-measles virus, which can cause deafness in the unborn child. "Congenital deafness from German measles is often a much more complex problem to manage than that found in the children whose

deafness has a genetic basis," he said. "The former children often have multiple disorders and the virus remains active in their tissues after birth and makes caring for them difficult."

But, he said, only half the number of young girls for whom vaccination against the virus is available take up the offer, and the vaccination programme is going slowly. He urged the Government to speed it.

## Voluntary dependants register ruled out

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

A voluntary register of dependants of settled immigrants, so that Britain could judge future commitments, would not work, according to a parliamentary group that has examined the scheme. A compulsory register, which might do the job, would run into humanitarian and legal objections.

The findings mean that the issue of dependants from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan will remain potentially controversial unless Britain's political leaders produce new ideas.

The parliamentary group makes no positive recommendation for or against a register, saying merely "our task has been one of examination."

The group, which was composed of Lord Franks (chairman), Mr. Sydney Irving, Labour MP for Darford, and Mr. Mark Carleton, Conservative MP for Runcorn, was set up to explore the possibility of using a register to estimate future commitments and for reference in individual cases.

Mr. William Whitelaw, chief opposition spokesman on home affairs, suggested in July that heads of households who came here before January 1, 1973, should have the right to register dependants. He said the British people must be given the prospect of a right to immigration.

Mr. Roy Jenkins, then Home Secretary, agreed to have the idea of a register examined, but pointed out that such a register was introduced in 1965. A year's experience of its operation led to the decision to wind it up, as it served no useful purpose.

It had been hoped by some officials that a register outlining Britain's commitment to those entitled to come here would be a fresh start to be made on the issue of nationality and citizenship.

The group's findings show how complicated the issue of immigration and citizenship has become.

It concludes that present overseas and children coming in principle be registered, but it would be impracticable to include parents and grandparents who do not fulfil the criteria for acceptance. The inclusion of fiancés and fiancées admitted for three months to get married would serve little practical purpose.

People who might in due

course qualify for on completion of residence, before 15 years in approved course, along with would be "inflation" actual entitlement of intention of seeking

As United Kingdom holders and their are admitted under scheme, 1 East Africa, and arrive as family unit ability of prior does not normally

"Partials could not the group believes non-patrial overseas could. Under the Act, 1971, partials would have a right of cause of claim on the United Kingdom of birth, long descent or, in women, marriage.

The group believe time goes on, a bell contain the names, ing proportion of th for settlement.

It says that in scheme the absence centive to register to an unrealistic involve excessive and excite contro providing an infor discussion.

The only scheme be really useful, amply use one more registration of settlement. If work there would named date by wh with existing would have to be withdrawn.

Such a scheme advantages, but the important objection "They flow h human concern i living together, a belief that those should have the expectation, und given to understa at the outset, the family will be all with them. These s in immigration country and find i international instr Human rights and freedoms require legislation in the immigration

## Clergy 'face financial struggle'

By A Staff Reporter

Many clergymen are finding it almost impossible to make ends meet, according to a report published today by the Low Pay Unit. In some cases the clergy's children are not being fed and clothed properly.

The report was prepared on behalf of the Association of the Clergy, and is based on information received from members of the association and other clergy who replied to an advertisement in the church press.

The report says the pay scale of the Church of England for

assistant curates compares unfavourably with the Methodist Church's scale for probationary ministers.

All Methodist probationers get £2,172 a year, while curates start on £1,600, which goes up £40 a year for the first four years and £60 a year thereafter.

The average pay for incumbents has been set at £2,400 a year. £46 a week, the report says, but some dioceses pay less, such as Exeter, where stipends are £2,100 a year. The report quotes the Church Commissioners' finding that 352 incumbents' stipends are below the recommended level.

Traditional extra sources of income, such as the Easter offering and education fees, are deducted from the stipend.

Although houses are provided free, they are frequently old and rambling and require great expense to heat and maintain. Another expense is that of a car.

The association wants to be consulted more on matters relating to pay and conditions. It wants its representatives to serve with the Church Commissioners' working party of church advisers on the Church's Needs and Resources.

## Review hint on rules for deportation

By Stewart Tindler

A deputation from the National Council for Civil Liberties was given indications by Mr. Home Secretary yesterday that procedures for deportations on security grounds will be reviewed after the cases of Mr. Philip Agee and Mr. Mark Hosenball.

The deputation said Mr. Agee to raise issues arising from two cases, such as the lack of detail on the allegations against them and the appeal procedure. The deputation said afterwards that they had been given clear indications by Mr. Rees that there was a case for examining the procedure and making changes.

He also told the NCCIL that the controversy over the cases had been a "politically traumatic experience" for him. He had not yet decided on whether deportations should take place but he would allow himself a full working day to consider the decisions.

Asked why further details of the allegations against the two men could not be given, Mr. Rees said further details of the allegations against Mr. Agee of making contact with foreign intelligence agents would endanger people's lives.

## Science course demands may not be met

By Frances Gibb, of  
The Times Higher Education  
Supplement

Universities might be unable to meet the increase in demand for science and technology courses unless they are given more resources, Sir Roy Marsden, secretary general of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a recent meeting between the vice-chancellors and Mrs. Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, at which the upward trend in applications for those subjects was discussed.

The Government had suggested that universities could take another four thousand students a year in science and technology, Sir Roy said. But although the demand was there, universities had only a certain amount of capacity in terms of staff and buildings.

He pointed out that if universities were to increase their intake by 4,000 a year, in three years' time the university population would be 285,000, which was more than half the 560,000 total higher education target for 1981. But the White Paper, *A Framework for Expansion*, envisaged that total students in higher education would be equally divided between universities and polytechnics by 1981.

At their meeting with Mrs. Williams the vice-chancellors spoke of the need for a hardship fund, possibly of about £5m, to help students in difficulties over tuition fees.

## Girl dies in crash

Miss Joyce Ward, aged 19, died yesterday after a crash on the M1 near Wakefield, involving a lorry and a van containing the seven members of the Lovelanes pop group and four girls.

## Tory MP fears an artificial super-state EEC

By Our Political Staff

Anti-Europeanism is not yet dead in Mrs. Thatcher's shadow Cabinet. Mr. Biffen, spokesman on industry, in private gave an account of what he deemed a "good European" to be.

He would, he argued, in his sense of Europeanism, welcome the proposed EEC membership of Greece, and eventually Spain, Turkey and Portugal, because such an extension would necessitate "changes in the institutions of Common Market government which will make it become a Europe of nation states."

Similarly, economic and monetary union would produce a large common agricultural policy, with the EEC as "an artificial super-state engaging neither the loyalty nor enthusiasm of the citizens of the nation-state compromise it."

On Europeanism, Mr. Biffen said that the European change was now recognized as "the essential regeneration" of industry, fundamental to the nation's prosperity.

But "the Labour Party was

"by a policy of cooperation developed through the Council elected on a manifesto which pledges us to protect the worst of the worst."

Grant added: "We must not throw away our gains by precipitate and undue self-indulgence, most of all by those at the top of the heap."

Mr. David Howell, an opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said that the Labour Party's attitude to the EEC was "a mixture of the best and the worst of the best."

Mr. Grant, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said in Middlesbrough last night that "there is now a carefully considered campaign to understand the social consequences of high-lighting anomalies or highlighting advantages."

He agreed that there was a strong case for providing better incentives to management and for dealing with the rough justice many skilled workers had inevitably suffered.

On the social consequences of change was now recognized as "the essential regeneration" of industry, fundamental to the nation's prosperity.

But "the Labour Party was

elected on a manifesto which pledges us to protect the worst of the worst. Grant added: "We must not throw away our gains by precipitate and undue self-indulgence, most of all by those at the top of the heap."

Mr. David Howell, an opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said that the Labour Party's attitude to the EEC was "a mixture of the best and the worst of the best."

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Mr. Douglas Hurd, Tory spokesman on European affairs, said in London that "we are now watching the long, sad march of the British Labour movement away from democracy."

He gave three illustrations: First, the Bullock report on industrial democracy, recommending that worker-directors should be chosen not by direct election but nominated by trade unions.

Second, the over-representation of Scotland and Wales at Westminster under the devolution Bill, with Scottish and Welsh MPs voting on English questions, although English members could not vote on Scottish and Welsh devolved questions. Third, the Government's shuffling over direct elections to the European Parliament because Labour had made a mess of its parliamentary timetable.

Mr. Hurd concluded: "If the social democrats in the Government and the Labour movement are to be more than a shadow they should act on these three fronts to justify their name."

## Law changes urged for mentally ill offenders

By Our Medical Correspondent

Proposals by the Mental Health Commission for Mental Health (Care and Control) Bill changes in the legal treatment of mentally abnormal offenders will be debated at a conference at Church House, Westminster, today.

Speakers will include Lord Butler of Saferton, Lord Gifford, T. N. C. Gibbins, of the Institute of Psychiatry, and Mr. Albert Spawick, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees.

The proposals have been published in a *Human Condition*, an account of the present law and its defects as seen by Mr. Larry Gostin, the association's legal and welfare rights officer.

Arguing that the traditional exemption of the mentally ill from the criminal law may sometimes lead to serious curtailments of liberty, Mr. Gostin proposes that there should be a finding of fact before anyone is held unfit to plead. At

present such a decision may be made without any finding by a jury that the individual concerned committed the offence.

The report suggests that before a hospital order for an abnormal offender is made the hospital should consult the hospital concerned and the area health authority. If the offender refuses to accept the hospital as a hospital patient it should give its reasons in writing to the court, when the Secretary of State would have power to direct the authority to admit him.

Afterwards the court might be empowered to make such a direction. Offenders released from hospital should have 12 months of after-care and supervision.

Restriction orders should generally be made for limited periods, not indefinitely, it is suggested. A *Human Condition* (Mind, 22 Harley Street, London, W1; £2.50).

## Health foresees lack of residents

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The South West Health Authority's projections need services during 1980s would cost £200m, but that might at best be money available for development might £21m.

The figures are a strategic plan, published by the Health Authority. The plan concludes revenue needs to be sufficient to meet the needs of the old.

Waiting lists are long, there is a shortage of consultants and of services, and a need for the men handicapped is not met. About 564,000 are expected to be aged 65 and over in the South-west in 1980s, but existing aged are in need of much pre-retirement services. A thousand hospital beds are needed.

By 1981 the projected population in the region is expected to be more than 17 per cent larger, 300,000 more people aged 75 and over. The region's population is expected to be 2,000,000 by 1981, but existing aged are in need of much pre-retirement services. A thousand hospital beds are needed.

The region is a health authority, with geriatrics, pathology, and gynaecology, and a large hospital, but it is short of consultants and of services, and a need for the men handicapped is not met. About 564,000 are expected to be aged 65 and over in the South-west in 1980s, but existing aged are in need of much pre-retirement services. A thousand hospital beds are needed.

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The plan says a review of maternity services, especially in the South-west, is needed, and that the region has a low infant rate, the number of occurring shortly before birth is a matter of concern. One reason for this is lack of attention to prenatal care and use of facilities at birth.

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## Education debate: Government outlines four areas for discussion

A document giving the background to the "great debate" on education at eight regional conferences was published by the Department of Education and Science yesterday. There are four main areas for discussion at the conferences, which will be held between Friday the week and March 29.

The four areas are: the school curriculum; assessment of standards; teacher training; and the relationship between school and working life. Extracts from the main points for discussion are as follows:

1. School Curriculum: In addition to establishing basic skills, the curriculum should be broad and balanced, as part of their essential general education, to understand the world in which they live.

In planning the curriculum, schools in this country have considerable professional freedom, but it is unlikely that the needs and capacities of individual pupils and of the needs and expectations of society at large. It is unlikely that a simple curricular prescription, universally applied, would in fact meet those expectations.

A good deal of the debate centres round the need for a common curriculum, or for at least a common core to the curriculum. The two are not wholly interchangeable: a common curriculum may imply maintaining the same educational pattern for all pupils with little choice; but a common core most often means that the minimum essential to the education of all children, with room for variation beyond and around it.

It is often argued that in primary schools there is already a common core or even a wholly common curriculum. Certain major elements are common to all children, with appropriate changes of method and style as children grow older.

But common labels on the timetable do not necessarily amount to a common curriculum. For example, in one school "reading" for 7-year-olds may mean individual practice in reading, with concentration on ensuring that the poorest readers can decode the written word; in another, time will be given to the skills of comprehension and evaluation, and to the development of techniques for tracing relevant passages in a collection of books.

Few would claim that a common curriculum is the same for all schools. Some would argue that, as pupils move towards more specific preparation for work or

continued education, the curriculum should be diversified to match diverse intentions and aspirations as well as diverse abilities and needs. Current practice shows a fairly standard pattern of subjects in years one to three, moving to diversification by year four, in years four to seven in the majority of schools.

In the fourth and fifth years, the curriculum for most pupils covers some eight or nine subjects, the fixed points in the curriculum in current practice are likely to be no more than four: English, mathematics, religious education and physical education.

To this should be added careers education and guidance. Many schools attempt to add a science and, less often, a foreign language, most of them pupils. For probably the majority of secondary schools less than half the timetable of pupils in the fourth and fifth years is devoted to the "core curriculum" - the rest of the time is given to a very wide variety of optional subjects.

As families who move about the country, parents are right to be concerned if they encounter lack of continuity in their children's education. We need, however, to recognize that not all differences are harmful, and some may be positively beneficial.

2. Assessment of standards: There is little quantitative, national evidence of trends in educational standards except for the national reading surveys carried out since 1948. The most recent survey results were from the 1970 survey and subject to a wide margin of error. The fact that there is a widespread feeling that standards have fallen since 1948 cannot be ignored. Whether or not it is found that standards have remained constant, risen or fallen over some past period is less important than the fact that standards which are being achieved today correspond as nearly as possible to society's requirements.

Three approaches to the assessment of performance are considered in the following paragraphs.

A. Systematic individual assessment and observation may be defined as the application, to all or to individual children of a given age, of procedures designed to measure performance as a step towards ensuring that they receive the particular educational treatment they require. It makes possible the direction of individual children to the children who most require them. The report of the Bullock committee, which examined the teaching

of all aspects of English, recommended that all pupils should be assessed at an early age, preferably during the second part of the primary school at junior school. This should consist largely of close, careful observation, including the use of individual tests, by teachers, equipment and so forth, and the systematic recording of findings. The Bullock report noted that a secondary function of this assessment would be to provide authority with an indication of the particular needs of individual schools so that extra resources, teachers, equipment and so forth, could be allocated where they were seen to be needed.

B. Public examinations provide an indication of the candidate's level of competence in a particular field of knowledge or activity. Potential employers and institutions of further education will not accept a considerable importance to the availability of examination results. Attention is currently being given to the possibility of introducing examinations taken normally at the ages of 15-plus and 18-plus and to the possibility of introducing a further examination at 17-plus. However, present arrangements and the modifications of them now being considered will not answer two of the criticisms commonly voiced today. The first is linked to concern over competence in basic science and mathematics and the use of English, and the second, by all pupils before they leave school, to establish their competence in the subject.

The second focuses on the fact that it is at present possible for candidates to pursue some subjects to a high level and to abandon others considered by the critics to be of greater (or more central) importance. One way of meeting this criticism, which seems the possibility of consideration, might be to provide, alongside the system of single-subject examinations, for a "group" certificate, the granting of which would depend on the achievement of at least a certain minimum standard in a number of specified subjects: possibly mathematics, English, science and a modern language.

C. Assessment by sampling aims to measure the effectiveness of the educational system as a whole, or local parts of it. Better information is needed on the quality of the quality of educationally based discussion of educational issues; its provision should assist those making policy decisions at central and local government level, and also teachers and teacher trainers. The recognition that further work

was needed on sampling standards led to the establishment in 1974 of the Assessment of Performance Unit (APU) within the Department of Education and Science. The introduction of a national system of assessment next year requires decisions on such issues as what subjects are to be assessed, how the assessment should be carried out, and at what ages; and what sampling system should be chosen so that the assessment would be a sufficient detail without undue disruption to the work of the school.

3. Teacher training: Teachers must have the best possible support. That and those who provide for their training and education must cooperate closely in a continuing search to match provision to the needs of the school.

A three-year or four-year training course gives little enough time for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, skills and experience, and there remains, all the more urgent for the teachers trained by a three-year course, a pressing need for carefully planned and supervised in-service training to reinforce and develop the experience accumulated in the initial training; who may have to meet problems of curriculum, organization or environment that were not envisaged in their initial training; who may need extension or reorientation of professional skills; or who are about to assume special responsibilities such as those of head of department, or of a subject, or of a service training has an important part to play here.

The need for intending teachers to meet challenging academic and professional requirements demands a consideration of the entry qualifications to be expected of students seeking to train. Apart from the ultimate aim of a normal requirement of two A level passes, the question arises whether, additional-

ly, certain qualifying standards in English and mathematics, perhaps in terms of performance in O level, should be demanded. Though the accusation frequently made that the present system of syllabuses to take more deliberate account of the industrial and commercial applications of what is studied is towards them.

Although most secondary schools have designated one or more "careers teachers", the time and attention allocated to the subject as part of the curriculum varies widely. If every school is to implement a policy of careers education for all pupils, not less than the age of 13, many schools will need to adjust their priorities to find time for careers education.

Employers and trade unions can make a valuable contribution to programmes of careers work by offering opportunities for work experience and by encouraging representatives of both management and shop floor to visit schools to talk to and work with pupils, and to have a command of English for either written or spoken communication. Many have negative attitudes to work and to the discipline it entails; and that the school system is geared to promote the importance of academic learning and careers with the result that pupils, especially the more able, are prejudiced against trade and industry.

Criticism is also directed at industry, for instance that employers often lay down unrealistic standards of attainment for school leavers, and that they have not adapted to the effects of educational change over the last 20 years and have not made allowances for the fact that they are selecting from a group of school leavers which is more highly creamed by higher and further education than it would have been two decades ago.

Employers should make themselves familiar with what schools are doing now so that they may better understand how to evaluate

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## Shadow Cabinet decides not to ask for devolution separation despite Whitelaw argument

Mr. Roper, the Shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, decided in the Commons on the new clause Bill authorising the Shadow Cabinet to ask for a referendum on the question of whether many people in Scotland would support a "Yes" response. That for Scotland states: "The Scotland and Wales Act, 1977, provides for an elected Scottish assembly and executive, Scotland would remain part of the United Kingdom. The new assembly and executive would exercise substantial powers devolved by Parliament. These provisions will however come into force only if approved in this referendum."

The ballot form then goes on to ask if the person voting agrees that the provisions of the Act should be put into effect. The Shadow Cabinet decided to ask the House to delete the preamble and to substitute the words: "Parliament has decided that the people should be consulted on whether the Scotland and Wales Act should be put into effect."

Although some MPs will regard this as a matter of semantics, Conservative leaders insist that the change will have the effect of making people think more deeply about the implications of devolution. But it will open the way for many other critics of the Bill to put forward strong arguments for three, four, perhaps as many as five questions designed, in the same way, "to clear the air."

Meanwhile MPs continued to flood the Commons order paper with questions about the Bill. They thought ought to be put to the Scots and Welsh in the proposed referendums, and the opponents of the Bill met to consider what new minefields they can create to delay the Government's progress. The order paper itself contains plenty of explosive material already. More than 700 amendments have been put down, but there has now appeared a bewildering array of "sub-amendments" which cannot be numbered.

Normally they would be labelled "a", "b" and so on. But once the alphabet runs out, the next batch becomes "aa", "bb" and other double letters in sequence. Such has been the outpouring of ideas for consulting the people that yesterday's amendment paper contained items labelled "ooooo", "qqqqq" and "zzzzz".

As MPs prepared for the next stage of the parliamentary marathon in the Commons today, one bored critic of the Bill suggested that the "zzzzz" sign, as it grows longer and longer, might be regarded as symbolic of the Bill as a whole as it grinds its weary way towards the guillotine.

The Government has apparently put off a decision on using the guillotine until next week. The whips are still uncertain whether they can muster a majority.

It is now quite clear that the Government, by placating one group of critics and proposing the referendums in the hope of winning votes for a later guillotine motion, has opened up a happy hunting ground for troublemakers and for the English critics who are furious because the Government refuses to contemplate a reduction in the number of Scottish and Welsh MPs at Westminster, or an increase in the Northern Ireland representation.

## Scots still oppose independent status

From a Staff Reporter  
Edinburgh

Scotland is maintaining strong hostility towards independence, according to the latest public opinion poll. It shows that 65 per cent would reject independence if a referendum on the question was held, 24 per cent would be in favour, and 11 per cent would not know.

The survey, taken by Opinion Research Centre, is published in detail in *The Scotsman* today. It was conducted among 1,006 Scottish electors in 50 constituencies.

On general election voting intentions, the poll showed the same neck-and-neck result as other recent surveys, with Labour holding 32 per cent of the popular vote, the Scottish National Party 31 per cent and the Conservatives 29 per cent. Other parties received only 0.5 per cent and 9 per cent gave no voting intention. Only 20 per cent were in favour of proportional representation, and 30 per cent did not know what proportional representation was.

Devolution opposed: A small group of Labour Party members in England called Welsh Labour in England Against Devolution began an anti-devolution campaign yesterday (Trevor Fishlock writes).

Led by Mr. Martyn Sloman, an economist, the group claims to speak for people with Welsh connections living in England. Mr. Clive Jenkins, the union leader, is among its supporters.

Fishing restriction, page 7

## Food poisoning cases increase by half

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

Food poisoning cases in England increased by nearly half in 1975 over the previous year, reaching more than 10,000 for the first time since records began.

The figures, taken from official statistics not yet published, are given by Mr. John Sheard, deputy director of public health, Amber Valley District Council, who describes them as an alarming increase in *Environmental Health*, the journal of the Environmental Health Officers' Association.

Mr. Sheard assumes that food poisoning is not always reported and says the increase took place in spite of continued efforts to teach food hygiene.

Most of the cases were caused by salmonella organisms. He says the growing trends mainly responsible are more people eating out; the opening of more eating establishments and more public houses providing meals and snacks; an increase in intensive raising of animals and poultry for food; and the feeding of stock with contaminated food.

All too often, he says, a brewery, for example, is not concerned about catering in a public house, leaving it to its tenants. More and more people were opening eating places without a basic knowledge of hygiene.

A change in legislation was necessary to enable all those responsible for day-to-day management to display a certificate from an approved organization that deals with food hygiene and control.

Intensive rearing of animals was here to stay. Salmonella-free herds and flocks should be established, and imported and

|      | General (incidents) | Family (incidents) | Sporadic cases | Total cases |
|------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1970 | 175                 | 708                | 3358           | 8088        |
| 1971 | 164                 | 671                | 2977           | 6910        |
| 1972 | 138                 | 510                | 2483           | 5958        |
| 1973 | 147                 | 576                | 2918           | 6783        |
| 1974 | 184                 | 517                | 2983           | 7285        |
| 1975 | 230                 | 755                | 4144           | 10936       |

home produced feedingstuffs sterilized.

More people were carrying salmonella without showing any symptoms, which meant that it was becoming difficult to control an outbreak.

One suggested cause, which needed further investigation, was the continued use of sulphamide drugs by family doctors when a person showed signs of diarrhoea or sickness. That, rather than clearing up the infection, left carriers.

Much time and public money were lost each year on investigating salmonellosis. The Department of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Public Health Laboratory Service and district councils should coordinate reports, set priorities and decide on action.

## Excise men's strike threat

By Tim Jones  
Labour Staff

A union leader said yesterday that customs and excise officers might take industrial action over a plan to reduce the number of customs staff by 170 and over the Government's refusal to increase the number of VAT inspectors.

Mr. Leslie Christie, secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants' customs, and excise group, said the appointment of 2,000 more VAT inspectors at a net cost of £6m would enable between £70m and £100m to be collected.

"At a time of financial stringency the Government's decision not to try to collect this money is indefensible. It

## Checks against elm peril

From Ronald Faux  
Edinburgh

Spot checks on timber loads moved by road to Scotland are being considered in an attempt to reduce the spread of Dutch elm disease. Penetration into the North of England and Scotland has been faster than expected and more widespread than the disease-bearing beetle could have achieved alone.

The Forestry Commission suspects that timber consignments transported by lorry may have helped to spread the disease from heavily infected areas of England. It is illegal to transport elm by road without special licence unless the bark in which the beetle can live has been removed. The commission is considering stricter measures against any thoughtless or negligent dealer who risks spreading the disease by consigning unbarbed elm by road.

Scotland has about two million elms, mainly in urban areas and public parks. About 500 are known to be diseased.

The Forestry Commission provides advice and laboratory help but local authorities are responsible for cutting down the diseased elms. A meeting of representatives from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities is soon to discuss a joint policy for dealing with the disease.

So far the commission's policy to check the disease has been to halt movement of any timber that might be infected, to check sawmills and timber yards and to provide quick detection of the aggressive strain of beetle.

## £500 in test case is-burning log fires

about controversial log fires ended with a £500 fine at Magistrates' Court.

The flames and the claim that the fire might have not been told, were attracted to that referred to as "mass-bills" would as Log Living six times more than a conventional over three in an electric.

Mr. Corry, of Heaton Moor, Manchester, of the Living, ended guilty to appliance with a false description of the fire. He had sold 500 fires and there had been no complaint from any customer. He had withdrawn all his leaflets.

Mr. Watwick Simpson, for the prosecution, said the action had been brought as a test case to draw attention to the increasingly prevalent trade practice which has enabled manufacturers of this type of heating appliance to escape the requirements of the Consumer Protection Act (Fireguard Regulations) by marketing heating appliances described as "visual-effect fires".

Mr. Brian Livingstone, for the defence of Mr. Corry, said there were about 16 manufacturers in Britain but there had been no previous prosecution. Mr. Corry's sales literature had been similar to that of competitors. Mr. Corry had never intended to deceive or cheat the public. He had sold 500 fires and there had been no complaint from any customer. He had withdrawn all his leaflets.

## for residents bid' homes

early £70,000 of the land on which the trees are growing.

The council and Mr. Harry, who had denied liability, were also ordered to pay costs of the case, unofficially estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000.

After the hearing, Mr. Bryan Colman, a policeman, of Flat 10, said that some of the trees stood 80ft high. "Roots and suckers started appearing all over our gardens. It was no good trying to pull them up."

They were like "Triffids", he said.

The defence contended that the subsidence at Rosary Court was caused by shallow foundations and leaking drains.

The families had also applied for an order requiring the council to take action over the trees, but the judge was told that it was hoped to reach agreement on a controlled felling programme.

## Electrical goods servicing 'still too slow'

Manufacturers of domestic electrical appliances are still "too slow, too difficult to get hold of" and not competent enough in their servicing, according to this month's edition of *Which?*, the magazine of the Consumers' Association.

From the experiences of 7,395 of its members covering 40,000 machines, *Which?* discovered that one piece of equipment out of seven had been delivered with faults and that 3 per cent of machines would not work properly.

Almost a fifth of appliances broke down during the guarantee period. Dishwashers and automatic washing machines were most prone to faults.

The magazine concedes that a code of practice introduced by the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances has had some effect but says most manufacturers are still falling well short of the code.

Easier drug penalties

Amendments are to be proposed to the Criminal Law Bill in the House of Lords today to remove penalties of imprisonment for certain offences involving cannabis.

Ulster rate up 15.8 p

The regional rate for Northern Ireland has been increased by 5.7p in the pound, a rise of 15.8 per cent for domestic ratepayers.

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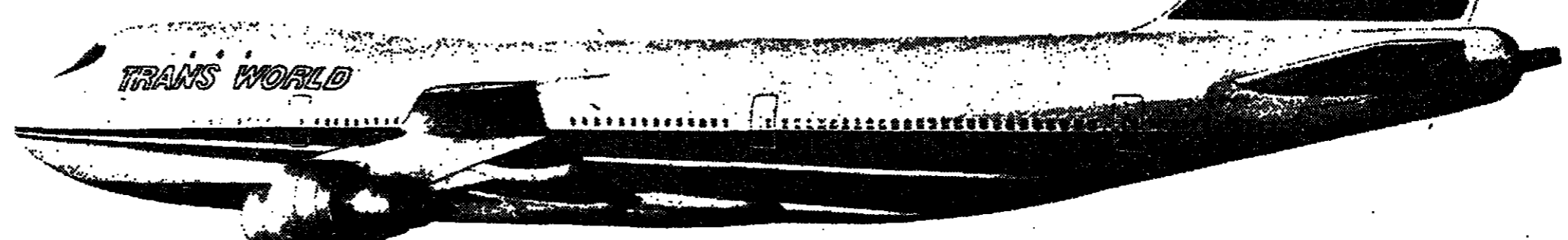
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## Breakthrough towards a common internal EEC fisheries policy: licences to tackle conservation

through in the extra policy. Last night's first breakthrough was the signing of a common fisheries policy.

It was understood under present circumstances a new co-ordination and it was obvious member states would need to act until the next fish stocks.

But the positive tonight's meeting showed member states not to act alone under the Hague agreement and the Commission's unilateral measures could on special circumstances consultations, and states infringed it. The Commission's responsibilities: the EEC treaties.

He hoped that at least an exception would be made for Whitford Ewix (Iarn. Scot Nar) so that Scotland should have exclusive fishing rights recognised by the referendum. It was embarrassing all the people of Scotland not come at the coastal states regarded the seas as their land. The United Kingdom and Ireland have a community their was now a lifeboat with seven seats on Britain and Ireland a place in the United Kingdom must be given priority of quotas a decision be excluded altogether.

Mr Charles McDermott (Gael) said it was only member of it

Agreement in principle had been reached on a ban on herring fishing in the North Sea in March and April. Before that period expired, the Council would decide what to do about herrings in the North Sea.

within the 50-mile community unemployment aid. I could be assured, however, that the resources to the be of Gundelach, rep or an exclusive 50-mile coastal states, as create a large community close ights. It would employment air industries which b assistance in those ar. It was nonsense ng after the 50-m e whole of the 2 e be considered. e be consider community point and to be solid aine.

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David Hittchell on (Basingstoke theme and think ce a moratorium e original in theme had been e, to catch u eading tax.

A serious ths employed had ancy Services Agen self-employed work on Govern ardicantes were fairly, unreason e.

The system w e in unemplo e were una iding industry, 80,000 would e of this sy

Robert Sh Secretary to the S.

for business reasons. They need help and encouragement rather than discouragement.

Mr. Rodger—I do not think I should condemn the action of a properly elected authority in the exercise of its powers. There are

many companies that do not know how a company could be expected to pay its taxes if it was not allowed to deduct what it was owed and pay its wages, tax and materials and the whole of its outgoings.

The arbitrary way in which the Revenue had delayed the Inland Revenue had

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## EUROPE

### Britain and Ireland go it alone in restricting fishing despite tentative Brussels agreement

By Hornsby

Ireland are to go limited unilateral protection fish stocks of the EEC's after failing to get it backing for a marathon EC foreign ministerial meeting in Brussels.

id, the Foreign President at the Government proceedings immediately produce restrictions of Norway pout, animal feed, in the north-east of

dered a matter of British because nets used for ay pout lead to ches" of imma- and whiting, some estimates, tons of these were caught in ar.

will enforce a fishing of Nor- prescribed area of the end of nally thereafter season running to March 31.

the Dunes, who unties of pout, to reduce the e ban will apply at Mr Crosland ed as the "ex- ness" of the on. No Com- tent for this us possible.

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to 80 per cent of the average level over the previous three years and use only vessels of a size that had traditionally fished there.

While these proposals were found inadequate in certain respects by Dr Fitzgerald, the Irish Foreign Minister, they were dogged by some other states to be too restrictive.

In justification of their actions, both Britain and Ireland have invoked the agreement reached by the EEC foreign ministers at The Hague last week, which allows for "temporary and non-discriminatory" conservation measures to be taken unilaterally by member states.

While they could not meet all the British and Irish demands last night, the foreign ministers were able to establish a substantial degree of agreement on a variety of conservation measures, including restrictions on the type and mesh size of nets and the banning of the fishing of herring in the North and Celtic seas for specified periods.

The tentative agreement is, however, subject to an overall Danish reservation. The Danes are in a difficult situation because they face general elections next week.

It is thought that they could not at this juncture be seen to be acquiescing in a Community agreement damaging to their fishermen and may find it politically easier to accent the force of unilateral action.

The hope in Brussels is that the Danish reservation will be lifted at next week's meeting of ministers of agriculture. If there is no agreement at that meeting, however, the British and Ireland will almost certainly decide to take further unilateral action.

In the meantime, the ministers have asked a group of experts to examine the whole question of revising the common fisheries policy. It is now

accepted that there is no hope of progress on the basis of existing proposals.

The group is authorized to examine all the possible elements in a system for regulating the joint exploitation of the EEC's fish stocks, including catch quotas, licences for fishing vessels, conservation measures and exclusive coastal belts.

David Cross writes from Luxembourg: The tentative agreement on fish conservation measures was today hailed as an important breakthrough by Mr Gundelach, the European commissioner for fisheries and agriculture.

He told the European Parliament in Luxembourg that it marked the beginning of the establishment of a coherent fisheries policy.

Mr Tomlinson, Under-Secretary of State at the British Foreign Office and acting president of the Council of Ministers, agreed that "considerable progress" had been made. However, the ministers had not yet been able formally to adopt the conservation measures because of continuing reservations by one member state.

In his statement to the Parliament, Mr Gundelach made clear the Commission's opposition to unilateral measures by the British and Irish governments. The positive results of last night's meeting, he said, should persuade member states of the inadvisability of acting unilaterally under the Hague agreement. The right to introduce unilateral measures could be used only in special circumstances and after due consultation.

In a clear warning to Britain and Ireland, Mr Gundelach said that if any member state infringed these principles, then the Commission would have to assume its responsibilities as the custodian of the Community's treaties.

Parliamentary report, page 6

### Giscard view of power attacked by left and right

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Feb 9 President Giscard d'Estaing's warning, in his fighting speech at Floermeil in Brittany last night, that he would not allow his authority as head of state to be questioned, or the unity of the Majority to be undermined by discord has provoked sharp reactions from both his supporters and the Opposition.

M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, who had said a few days ago that in the event of a left wing victory he would have to submit or resign, repeated today that if M Giscard d'Estaing regarded the common programme of the left as incompatible with his policy, he would have to resign.

He did not question the authority of the President but M Giscard d'Estaing had to stick to the powers he held under the constitution. "To submit to apply the constitution, that is to say appoint a prime minister from the new majority, whose task it will be to form a government."

M Jacques Chirac, who was not mentioned by the President by name, declared today that he did not feel at all concerned by the President's statement that he would not allow the success of the Barre plan to be undermined by "divisions, noise and agitation" and that in order to win the parliamentary elections, the Majority must remain "organized".

The former Minister and Gaullist leader emphasized that his action was entirely in agreement with the institutions of the Fifth Republic and beneficial to the Majority as a whole. "Everyone sees this, everyone knows this," M Chirac said on the radio.

He refused to comment on the President's speech, or "argue" with the head of state.

He also refused "to contemplate a victory of the left in the next election, and it is because I do so that I created the Rassemblement" (M Chirac's Gaullist movement).

This is the issue on which he is fundamentally at odds with the President, who repeated



A poster announcing M Jacques Chirac's candidature in the mayoral elections looming large in a Paris street.

again last night that in the event of a victory of the left next year, he would remain in office, and continue to ensure the defence of the institutions of the Fifth Republic and the protection of individual liberties.

It remains to be seen whether M Chirac will take up the role which the President solemnly conferred on his successor, M Barre, of coordinating the campaign of the Majority for the 1978 elections. This role had been refused to M Chirac when he had insisted on it last spring, and was one of the reasons for

his resignation from the premiership last August.

M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, who is being suspected by both the Communists and the Gaullists, of complicity with the President, was more moderate in his reactions than M Marchais.

He said that if the left won, political leaders would have to show "wisdom" in order to avoid France footing the bill "of agitation and disorder."

"I do not approach this subject by refusing to grant from the outset the President the capacity to be reasonable."

### Spain establishes ties with Soviet Union

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Feb 9. Followers of the late General Franco saw red here today when they learnt that the Government had not only opened the door to legalization of the Spanish Communist Party but had established full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Their anger grew when they also heard that the leaders of communist parties from other European countries are planning to meet in Madrid by the end of this month, with the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, Señor Santiago Carrillo, in the chair.

Some observers in Madrid wonder if the granting of legal "respectability" to Spain's Communists may not result in new and stronger efforts from the right to block the democratic reform programme, to which Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, is committed.

Long before the latest developments there were determined nuclei of resistance in the armed forces and the security police.

An announcement made simultaneously in Madrid and Moscow this morning said that Spain and the Soviet Union now have full diplomatic relations, for the first time since Franco's victory in the Spanish civil war in 1939. Within an hour, Spain had also established full relations with Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The only East European countries with which Spain does not now have relations are Albania, outside the Soviet political orbit, and East Germany, which broke off relations with Spain in 1975 when the Franco regime executed four left-wing extremists.

Madrid, Feb 9.—The agreement with the Soviet Union did not mention the controversial issue of the Spanish gold reserves, worth about £1,235m, shipped to Russia in 1936 by the Republican Government. The gold, weighing 510 tonnes, represented 60 per cent of the Bank of Spain's reserves.

Spanish officials said that the Madrid Government had not renounced its claim to the gold and this could be more easily pursued with the normalization of relations.

But political observers said that Spain's agreement to establish diplomatic ties without settling the gold issue was an important concession. Spain had in the past posed the return of the gold as a condition.

The Russians have maintained that the gold was largely spent on armaments sent to the Spanish Republican side during the Civil War.

Soviet sources in Madrid have also said that some of the gold was used to pay for damage done by the Spanish Blue Division of volunteers who fought in Russia alongside German troops during the Second World War.—Reuter.

### Lawyers make Daoud protest

Paris, Feb 9.—French lawyers and magistrates today criticized the Government for its haste last month in releasing Abu Daoud, alleged organizer of the Palestinian attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Games.

Thirty leading representatives of the legal profession deplored the "haste under which Government asked a court to meet and decide upon the (extradition) requests submitted by the German and Israeli Governments."

Mr Daoud was briefly detained in Paris until a French court ordered his release.

### Marlene Dietrich sues for libel

Munich, Feb 9.—Marlene Dietrich, the film actress, aged 75, is suing Uli Lommel, a West German film director, for libel over his latest film, *Adolf and Marlene*, it was learnt here today.

She complained that the movie showed her meeting Adolf Hitler during the Second World War. In the film Dr Josef Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister, goes to London to persuade the Berlin-born actress to return to the Third Reich. She then goes to a secret rendezvous with Hitler, according to the film.—Agence France-Press.

### Foundation mooted in 'Times' takes shape

By Our Political Editor

Mr Rippon proposed in his letter that the anniversary foundation should be financed partly by grants from member states and partly by private funds. The foundation would promote either directly or through existing bodies any measures which will help towards greater understanding of European aims, placing the emphasis on human contracts.

When nearly 100 ministers are deducted from the total of 635 MPs at Westminster, it is clear that Mr Rippon and his colleagues are on the way to carrying more than half the House of Commons within the next few days. That is a rare event for an early day motion, and the Government could not ignore such weight of all-party opinion.

Similar motions have been carried by the central council of the European League for Economic Co-operation, the Mouvement Gauche Européenne, and the federal committee of the Union of European Federalists.

Yesterday, Mr Rippon sent a cable to the president of the European Parliament now in plenary session, inviting the Parliament's support and urging that pressure be applied to the European Commission "to act without delay in bringing their report before the Council of Ministers."

Mr Rippon commented to me last night: "You see that can be started by one letter in *The Times*." [Mr Rippon's letter suggesting the setting up of the foundation was published on January 17.]

The Foreign Secretary's letter to Mr Rippon and Sir Geoffrey states that the position of a European foundation is firmly on the agenda for study during Britain's presidency, and the Commission has been asked to report on it. The Council of Ministers would take the eventual decision.

### Cost-of-living strikes hit Dutch industry

From Our Correspondent

The Hague, Feb 9

In the worst outbreak of industrial strife for 35 years, strikes and stoppages continue to cripple big sectors of Dutch industry and threaten to develop into a general strike next week.

The Government has told Parliament that it had no intention of interfering in the present conflict, which is centred on union demands for wages automatically increased as the cost of living rises.

The strikes have already stopped all Dutch-run ferry services to Britain. Discussions will be held tonight by KLM ground staff to consider whether airline services will also be involved. Printing union strikes have already affected several weekly and provincial papers. Next week, if no agreement is reached, several leading daily papers will be unable to appear, and radio and television stoppages also threaten.

### Avalanche cuts Zermatt's only railway line

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Feb 9

An avalanche near Täsch station cut the mountain railway to Zermatt this afternoon, burying it under 30ft of snow and ice at one point.

Teams with bulldozers and snow-clearing machinery hoped to have the line reopened within hours. The snow cover in the Matterhorn area is said to be unusually heavy.

On the Italian side of the Alps, the winter resort of Macugnaga has been isolated from the valley by a landslide on the sole access road. It may not be reopened until Saturday.

Part of the landslide hit a tourist bus with 20 people, crushing the rear of the vehicle. An Italian youth was taken to hospital.

### Royal visit to China

The Hague, Feb 9.—Crown Princess Beatrix of The Netherlands and her husband, Prince Claus, will visit China from May 3 to 18.

### Dialogue at cross purposes

The European Community summit meeting in Copenhagen in 1973. Three Arab emissaries suddenly arrived and demanded to be heard. At the beginning of the oil crisis and the Europeans, who were in a state of complete disarray, felt obliged to respond as best they could. And from this uncertain start grew the Euro-Arab dialogue, designed to keep the two sides in touch.

The Arab side has striven to bring in political questions, notably the Palestinian case, in an attempt to enlist European support. With the climate for new negotiations in the Middle East warming up, it is likely that the Arabs will press hard on Tunisia for renewed European backing.

The European Community, which is permanently concerned about oil supplies, is anxious to be helpful. But it cannot commit its members to basic questions of politics at the meeting, even if it wished to. It can only take up positions which have previously been agreed by all the nine governments.

What the Europeans want is to pursue economic cooperation, though this too is not altogether practical because economic matters are by and large dealt with directly between countries concerned. While the dialogue thus circles around the subject, probably the most anxious onlooker will be outside it all—Israel.

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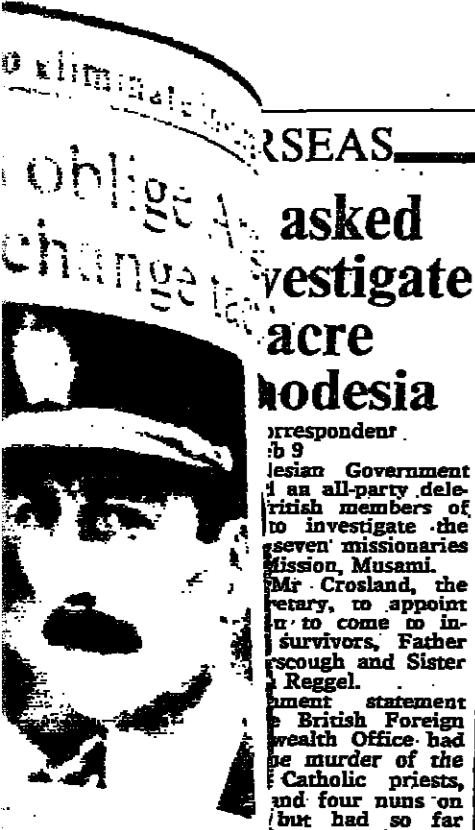
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## asked investigate acre Rhodesia

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, Feb 9

South African riot police, faced with renewed disturbances in the black townships of Soweto, are to enforce a special curfew during school hours tomorrow to keep young demonstrators in their classrooms.

Brigadier Jan Visser, the Soweto police chief, said tonight that young people found on the streets between 8 am and 3 pm tomorrow would not be considered as students and police had been ordered to be "tough" with them.

Brigadier Visser said so far police had kept a promise not to enter school premises, but that if the trouble continued they might be forced to shoot. Today police repeatedly used tear gas and baton charges, but not firearms, to disperse crowds of up to 6,000 chanting youngsters who burnt schoolbooks and stoned schools and cars.

For several days student activists have been trying to force a total boycott of school examinations to reinstate the apartheid system and their demand that equal education for all races be introduced immediately.

At one stage today riot police faced 6,000 chanting, jeering pupils, a situation that would have caused the bullets to fly a few months ago. They used tear gas to disperse about 4,000 students who burnt textbooks outside a school in the Meadowlands district. Other units have charged a crowd of about 2,000 at the Orlando High School.

There were no official reports of injuries but there have been some arrests.

Unconfirmed reports said two

## Soweto police impose curfew in school hours to stop riots

Some of a crowd of 4,000 schoolchildren burning textbooks in Soweto yesterday before being dispersed by riot police.

A television cameraman, filming for the BBC, had his car stoned. As he drove away a hefty rock shattered the windshield and bounced off the crash helmet he had taken the precaution to wear.

The police restraint so far is clearly due to the knowledge that a major incident in Soweto could set off rioting in tense black townships throughout South Africa.

In Cape Town, the authorities are dealing with a delicate situation where officials are issuing eviction notices to thousands of squatters in a shanty town on the city's outskirts.

Although the wretched conditions provide a justification for the evictions, most of the squatters stand little chance of getting official permission to live and work in Cape Town.

They will be "endorsed out" to various townships.

The authorities in Cape Town are aware it is a situation political activists could readily take advantage of if shooting in Soweto provided a spark.

In Johannesburg tonight, Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director for Bantu Education, said the examinations and preparation for examinations would continue.

The majority of children were not prepared to have their education wrecked by a minority which presumed to talk and act for all of them. The police had acted calmly and had maintained order without being rough, but would take stern action from today.

Mr Strydom spoke in Afrikaans, the enforced use of which in Soweto schools ignited the disturbances last June.



Some of a crowd of 4,000 schoolchildren burning textbooks in Soweto yesterday before being dispersed by riot police.

## Concorde service to Texas planned

From Fred Emery  
Washington, Feb 9

A direct Concorde service from London to Texas is being offered under a leasing agreement between British Airways and Braniff Airlines, an important American carrier. The agreement is to be signed in Dallas, Texas tomorrow with British Airways represented by Mr Gordon Davidson, its Director of Concorde Operations.

Mr Tim Stevens, British Airways manager for the eastern United States, confirmed this to me here. A similar agreement "through service" by Concorde from Paris to Dallas is to be signed by Braniff with Air France.

The proposed new service, which has been under consideration for some time, is certain to be held up by the authorization process. But it is seen by Concorde's Anglo-French makers and operators as a boost for the controversial supersonic airliner which so far is permitted to fly only to Dulles airport outside Washington.

The full details will be announced tomorrow, but it is understood here that the present daily supersonic London-Dulles flight will be extended at subsonic speeds (commercial supersonic flight over land is banned here) to Dallas with Braniff operating that segment.

The airlines will claim a saving of six and a half hours, or roughly 50 per cent, over the London-Dulles subsonic journey. But a more accurate comparison is with taking a conventional connecting flight with the present Concorde service from Washington. With Concorde flying Dallas-Dulles at approximately Mach 0.95 (just below the speed of sound), the time saving would be 15 per cent, or roughly 20 minutes saved for the whole journey.

The great advantage to passengers flying to Britain, however, would be to stay in their seats all the way. Flying west, passengers would have to disembark at Dulles for American customs and immigration. Our United States Economics Editor writes: The new Concorde flight proposal may add further complication to the difficult commercial airline route negotiations now taking place between the British and American authorities. These centre on renewal of the Bermuda agreement that governs transatlantic schedules and under which the British are now seeking better terms for their airlines.

In addition, numerous American airlines have sought new routes to London, notably Delta Airlines and National Airlines. Both Delta and National are likely to oppose the new Concorde route to Dallas as this could undoubtedly weaken the profitability of their own route proposals to London.

## Church call for TV t over violence

Correspondent

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lence and sex on television. The Church of God, based in Nashville, Tennessee, has also called for a week's boycott, to begin on April 11.

Mr Wildmon says that more than 1,000 churches, synagogues and civic associations, representing different denominations throughout the United States, have promised support for his boycott.

Church members sit in front of television sets and press a button linked to a computer when there is an instance of violence or illicit sex. They have concluded that the situation has deteriorated in recent years.

Mr Wildmon maintains that in a recent week, 90 per cent of television programmes shown on television involved sex outside marriage. He estimates that by the time a child leaves high school it has seen 18,000 murders on television.

## Cosmonauts set for long stay in space

Moscow, Feb 9.—Colonel Viktor Gorbakov and Lieutenant Colonel Yuri Glazkov today transferred to the Soviet Union's orbiting Salyut 5 space station and looked set for a long stay in space. Last night they successfully docked their Soyuz 24 ferry vehicle, which was launched from Baikonur, Kazakhstan, on Monday.

News of the transfer, some 150 miles above the Earth's surface, was given by the official Soviet news agency Tass.

It said the cosmonauts will continue research and experiments started by the team from Soyuz 21 last summer.

Tass said the programme will include exploration of the Earth's surface and atmospheric conditions, technological experiments and biological research, believed to involve the growing of plants, fish and other creatures in conditions of weightlessness.—Reuter.

## Prison hunger strike inquiry refused in Israel

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Feb 9

The Knesset yesterday rejected a demand for an inquiry into the mass hunger strike at Ashkelon jail by about 380 Arab prisoners, which began on December 11 and lasted for six weeks until it was broken up by the transfer of the prisoners to other jails.

It was the most serious demonstration of protest by prisoners in Israel's history. Allegations of ill-treatment and flogging of human rights were made by Arab leaders in the West Bank and by Israeli lawyers who had clients in Ashkelon. The refusal of an inquiry means that these allegations will remain unchecked.

A proposal for an inquiry into the killing of a prisoner and the wounding of another in Beersheba jail last week was referred by the Knesset to committee. The two are said to have been stabbed by fellow Arabs for collaborating with the authorities. Mr Hillel, the Police Minister, raised the

question of whether the death penalty should be carried out for such offences, pointing out that there were about 250 prisoners serving life sentences who had nothing to lose.

Israel has not responded to the recent complaint by the International Committee for the Red Cross that its call for measures to end overcrowding and improve prison facilities had not been met.

But Mr Haim Levi, the new commissioner of prisons, addressing a meeting of prison officers last weekend, acknowledged that the jails were overcrowded "beyond reason" as a result of the sharp increase in the number of prisoners from the occupied areas.

Prisoners in Israel, he said, had an average living space of 2.2 square metres, compared with 11.3 square metres in the United States and 16 square metres in Holland. New prisoners in Ramle, the main security jail, were forced to sleep on mattresses because it was impossible to squeeze any more beds into the cells. In Hebron prisoners had less than

one square metre of living space each.

Last year the prison population grew by 777 to 5,852, of whom 3,227 were security prisoners.

Mr Levi gave details of plans to expand prisons, including building a new one for 100 to 150 people and room for an extra 80 each at Hebron and Jenin. It also is reported that legislation is planned to provide separate accommodation for young offenders.

These measures can only have a minor palliative effect on a situation which an Israeli advocate, Mrs Leah Tsemel, describes as "horrible".

She told me that the prisoners denied that they were demanding immediate recognition as political detainees, as stated by Mr Hillel, and were seeking only improvement in food and conditions. They claimed that the strike was called after petitions sent to the Ashkelon jail director and to the prison board had been ignored.

Mrs Tsemel said that for 10 years prisoners at Ashkelon

had had neither beds nor mattresses and had to sleep on stone floors in damp, dark cells. After Red Cross representations a few received strips of thin foam which were not enough to keep out the cold from the floor. Others had only blankets.

Each cell had between 20 and 30 prisoners who had to use it to sleep, eat, wash, and go to the lavatory. As a result the stench was overpowering.

Many prisoners complained that they had ulcers and were suffering from malnutrition.

Mrs Tsemel claimed that some prisoners had been "disabled" by intensive interrogation processes and had not received medical treatment for their ailments. "There are men who are paralysed, blind and a few are mentally unbalanced as a result of the interrogation, but they receive no care."

Mr Hillel told the Knesset that the Ashkelon prisoners had "first-class medical attention, good food and the opportunity to study".

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diately known whether the man was already dead when struck. Montreal police said there was no reason to suspect negligence on the driver's part and confirmed yesterday that he would face no charges.

The accident occurred as Mr Levesque and Miss Corinne Cote, his personal secretary, were driving home from a friend's house.

Mr Levesque said a man on the road was waving his arms. When he swerved to avoid him, he saw another man lying on the road. Police said he slammed on the brakes but had difficulty stopping because of the slippery road conditions.

An autopsy performed on Monday showed that the victim died from a fractured skull, but he suffered a cerebral haemorrhage as well.

According to the autopsy report, Mr Tronier, a widower, "was alive at the time of the initial impact". It did not specify, however, that the initial impact came from the Levesque car.

Mr Levesque has been looking more and more in recent weeks like a man caught up by conflicting pressures and forces. He still talks boldly about Quebec's secession but his vagueness has made people wonder whether he has not become more aware of the enormity of the task he faces in bringing it about.

He and Mr Trudeau, the federal Prime Minister, have been

## Mrs Gandhi attacked by Communist allies

From Kuldip Nayar  
Delhi, Feb 9

The Communist Party of India (CPI) today attacked the 20-month-old emergency declared by Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, as anti-democratic, saying it had been used "against the working class and common people".

But despite these and other criticisms in its manifesto, released today, the pro-Moscow CPI is still planning to co-operate with the ruling Congress Party in next month's general elections.

In its manifesto, the CPI says that after some early achievements, the emergency came to be more and more misused against the working class, the peasantry, the common people and democratic forces.

Concessions to vested interests went hand-in-hand with coercive sterilization, demolition of huts of the poor and denial of long-standing workers' rights.

Authoritarian trends and practices began to grow, and there were increasing violations of accepted norms of democratic procedure.

Whatever the party's pronouncements, it has come to an electoral agreement with Congress in Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, and looks like reaching a settlement in Punjab and Bihar also.

However, caught between the necessity of placating its restive rank and file and of not joining issue with the Congress Party on the other, the CPI

has adopted an ambivalent attitude. "Unity and struggle with Congress" is now its slogan.

The CPI cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet Union enjoys the best of relations with the Congress Government. More than once Moscow has advised the Indian party not to embarrass a friendly regime by these anti-democratic moves.

Our Calcutta Correspondent writes: Mr Jagjivan Ram, who recently resigned from Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet to form the opposition Congress for Democracy, said in Calcutta today that the Prime Minister talked as if India was her "ancestral property". He was commenting on Mrs Gandhi's remark that if opposition leaders did not like the kind of democracy that prevailed in India they were free to leave the country.

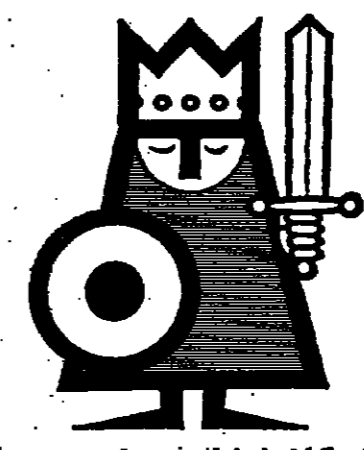
Mr Ram said yesterday his group would use the election symbol of the Janata Party, the opposition alliance led by Mr Morarji Desai, but maintain its own "personality".

Party's challenge: The Communist Party manifesto criticized the power wielded by Mr Sanjay Gandhi, son of the Prime Minister.

Without naming him, it said: "The machinery and resources of the state had been recklessly used to build up a personality who has no official status."

Mr C. Rajeswar Rao, general secretary of the party, said the main responsibility for this rested with Mrs Gandhi, "who has allowed this kind of extra-constitutional authority to come out".—Reuter.

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## banking rises from the ruins of war

halfway down the street, an 8ft high unsorted mound of unclaimed ledgers and accounts that blew out of the deserted banking headquarters. There are shredded current accounts, papers from the Middle East Bank, warnings to customers from the Bank of Egypt not to transfer money through Israel, and reminders of overdrawn accounts from a Lebanese bank.

The scene in the old banking centre of Beirut is not a deceptive one. One European banker stays on at work when his staff go home at 2pm each day in an attempt to fit together the torn and depleted accounts and files for 1974. Several banks contain rooms stuffed almost to the ceiling with papers and transfer documents which remain unsorted almost three

months after the war has ended.

Yet, remarkably, nearly all of the country's 75 foreign banks have returned to Beirut in the hope—and presumably on the calculated assumption—that the city can once again become the financial capital of the Middle East.

Some of the largest financial institutions managed to retrieve their most important files before the banking quarter became the front line. Others were not so lucky. The British Bank of the Middle East and the Banco di Roma still have not calculated their losses after their deposit boxes were looted by Palestinian commandos at a time when the area was under the control of the pro-Syrian guerrillas. In all, Beirut's banks lost around £300m to the looters.

## Jerusalem rebuff for Waldheim peace initiatives

The First National Bank of Chicago had its share of misfortune and luck. Its new general manager, Mr Richard Gillan, recounts how the bank staff returned to their offices last September with an armed guard of Palestinians—paid for by the owner of the building—to retrieve their most crucial documents.

Today, however, the staff are back at work in Rial Solh. They are able to arrange foreign currency transfers and the accounts are in order, partly because the bank, as a matter of routine, kept micro-filmed copies of all accounts in its London office.

The World Bank is planning a reconnaissance mission to Lebanon and the Bankers' Association believes that deposits will almost double this year.

From Our Own Correspondent  
Jerusalem, Feb 9

Israel's leaders will try to soothe the ruffled feelings of Dr Waldheim, the United Nations' Secretary-General, when he arrives in Jerusalem from Amman tomorrow, but will, at the same time, make it clear to him that they do not regard his Middle East visit as a peace mission.

He is reported to have been upset by the blunt comment by Mr Yigal Allon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, that the United Nations "no role to play" in Middle East peace negotiations.

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# Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

## The mini lives

It is now just over 10 years since the inception of the last fashion to dominate the world of those able to have any choice. When Courreges launched the mini-skirt in 1965 he was the last designer to transcend the barriers of class, age, and economics and to make the masses docile to a style whether it suited them or not. In fact, Mary Quant might be more truly said to be the progenitor of the mini, since her car was closer to the sociological ground than I imagine any French couturier's could afford to be. But it was Andre Courreges who made the mini respectable, universal and, incidentally, reaped the financial harvest which so often accrues to those who hasten to be first to be second. In any case it is probably unfair to say second in the instance of the brilliant Etsuko. No fashion can be said to be successful until it is accepted as a mass trend (nowadays the masses get smaller, perhaps we should say by a reasonable proportion of the populace). Though some few brave souls took a shine to Mary's revelations, it took the authority of Paris and the genius of an outstanding craftsman to get the right idea off on the right foot.

Why was the mini suddenly acceptable? I think for the same reasons—although greatly amplified—as the flapper dress was acceptable in the twenties; the changed status of women in society. In 1918 that change had been wrought by the vote (limited, but there), the horrendous experience of the Great War, the need—which dates back almost to the Middle Ages—for a woman to take over a man's role in his absence on behalf of king and country; the opportunity for a lot of squashed Edwardian daughters to

escape the boredom of marriage, or a nursing spinsterhood; and the sharp lack of eligible men which made a new sexiness in women's clothes the obvious need.

In 1965 the stage was even more dramatically lit. Women had accepted, and so had a lot of men, the implications of the pill. For the first time in history women could control arguably safely, certainly, surely, their reproductive destiny. Also it was the moment of confidence and belief in the white hot technology which would carry us all to the moon, at never mind what cost in pollution or exhaustion of the world's resources. Women became the choosers in the sexual game; it is easy to see the corollary in the sudden awakening in fashion for men as they found themselves outnumbered (is that the opposite of outnumbered?) by eligible females and had to look natty in their outfits.

Everyone wore the mini, that is, everyone with any pretensions or accessibility to fashion. Those with good legs, those with dreadful ones, matrons climbing into motor cars, all were susceptible to the diktat and all were responsible for the birth of the Tight. In the Twenties there may have been less active work to do, but when there was, the pep afforded to the giggling male was of an impeccable directorial knicker. A reader wrote to me last time I mentioned the adjective asking where it came from, perhaps from the Director's? The most respectable source seems to be dumb on the subject. Personally I doubt whether Director's ladies wore anything more than what was needed not to die of cold, and often not even that, so I must investigate further.

The only people to object seem to have been office managers, who felt as their clerks bent over the filing cabinets or stored papers away on high shelves that discipline was being undermined. All those restaurants which had the impermeance to tell women that they could not wear trousers within their portals turned a lightly poached eye to girls who came in naked below the crotch.

But by the end of the sixties the reactions had set in. The longer skirt, so disastrously forced on Paris in 1969 as a booster for trade, had been slumbering for a while in England. All that white hot technology seemed likely to demolish a planet some of us are very fond of, and the swinging materialism of the decade swung round to an idea of fundamental values and possibly simplistic self-sufficiency. The sweeping dress in a natural fibre—well, why not just say Laura Ashley—was born.

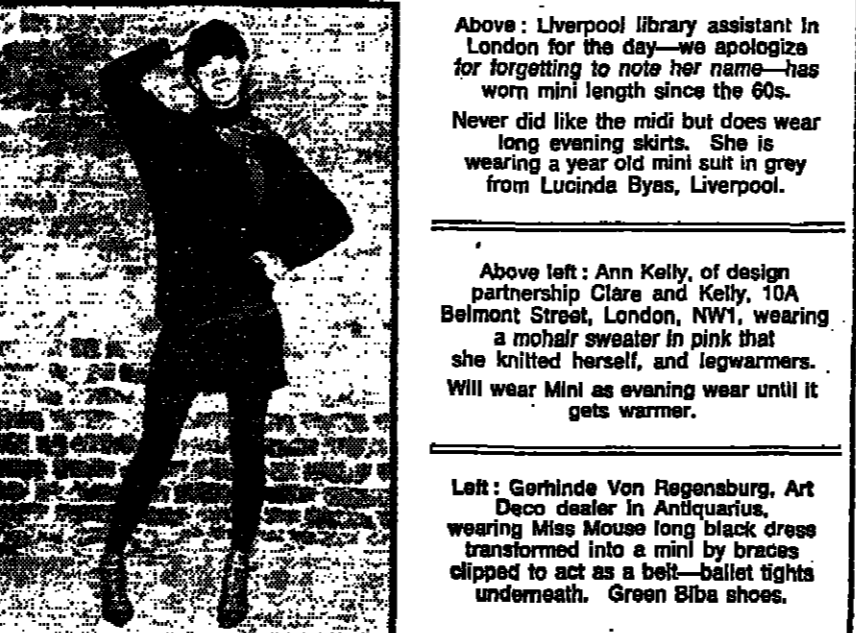
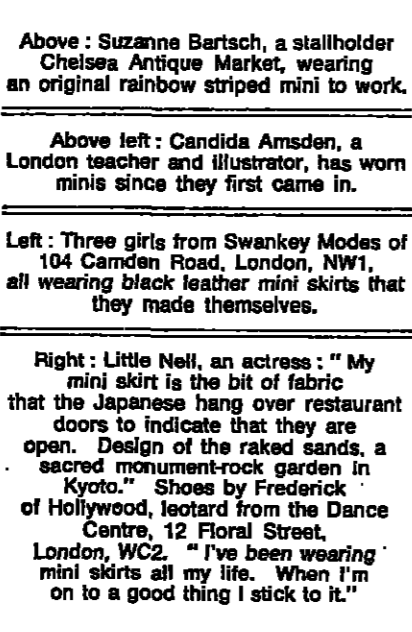
In April, 1976, the most formidable influence in world fashion such as it remained, Kenzo Takada, reintroduced the mini. He did it quite differently. Casual, essentially young, he showed it as just one way a woman might want to express her personality in the freedom that fashion had now given her. By the October prêt-à-porter JAP, his trade name, was into minis or forget it. Reaction was mixed. The mini had become synonymous with a low economic and social group, or with a personal conviction, or with a complete lack of fashion interest. It had also become a fringe cult, as witness a book which is probably not to be found in too many of my readers' libraries, entitled *The Mini Skirt and Beyond*, A

*Viewer's Eye View*. Relax, Mr Ruthven Bixby, whose oeuvre Edward Bell was able to buy for a few pence on a market stall, is really, I think, rather naive, although he does design all the minis with suspender, which I suppose is the essence of the mini fascination. What are the new wearers going to wear under their brief encounters? The smart wear leotards, flirts (cheering news) leg warmers. They also wear stiletto heels, which goes to prove that no fashion is the same second time around. Stilettos used to belong to the New Look and all those stays.

Of course, a lot of women never gave up the mini anyway. Those with good legs; those with no opinion on new styles, or no interest; those with little overt to offer in the way of physical attraction except sheer revelation. A lot of uniforms are curiously short, and I have yet to make up my mind whether this reflects a proper concern by authority in guarding the taxpayer's money in such frivolous dispensations, or the plain fact that women do not like uniforms, which they feel are univocal, unsexy and too masculine, and thus that they compensate by wearing it as short as possible. The Americans have never lost the mini because they are a leg-conscious race. "They go to the supermarket in their tennis dresses; it's just an excuse, you know," Ted Tinning told me.

Are you going to have to wear one? No. This is the era of individual fashion. Even those dashing enough to freeze in them now mostly confess to wearing them for parties. "They're for fun, not for smart," reports one famous fashion lady. The day fashion stops being fun and reverts to being a duty will be a sad one.

Research and photography by Edward Bell



## No care order for boy kept from comprehensive school

S (a minor) v Bedfordshire County Council  
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Parker

The Divisional Court, by a majority in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by Bedfordshire County Council from Bedford Crown Court Judge Youds and two justices who had revoked a care order made under section 1(3)(c) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, by Luton Juvenile Court committing the boy to the council's care.

In relation to a care order section 1(2) of the 1969 Act provides: "If the court before which a child or young person is brought under this section is of opinion that . . . (e) he is of compulsory school age . . . and not receiving efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude . . . and also that he is in need of care or control which he is unlikely to receive if he remains at home, the court may make a care order . . .". The court may if it thinks fit make such an order.

Least to appeal was granted to the council. Mr Robert Alexander, QC, and Mr Nicholas Wilson for the council, Mr James Wadsworth for the boy.

MR JUSTICE PARKER said that, under section 40(2) of the Education Act, 1944, as substituted by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, prosecution of a parent was no longer a condition precedent to bringing a child before a juvenile court. The council was entitled to proceed directly if such action was considered appropriate. No guidance was given about the circumstances in which such direct action should be taken in regard to the child, but a relevant and important consideration was whether the prosecution of the parent was unlikely to secure the desired result.

Before a care order could be made under section 1(3)(c) of the 1969 Act the court had to be satisfied both that the child was not receiving appropriate full-time education and that he was in need of care and control. By section 74 "care" included protection and guidance and "control" included discipline and such requirements were satisfied the court might, but was not obliged to, make an order. It had a discretion to do so if it thought fit. The boy was of compulsory school age and up to the end of the summer of 1975 was receiving appropriate full-time education at a private boarding school at his parents' expense. At that time he completed his primary education and was due to embark on his secondary education in the autumn.

The parents had held such a conviction also in respect of their two older children. In 1972 the father had been fined for non-compliance with a school attendance order. In 1973 the mother had been fined for non-compliance with a school attendance order. Care orders were also made at that time, but they were later discharged when a private benefactor offered to pay for the children's education at an independent school.

When the question of the boy's secondary education arose the council were aware that there was likely to be difficulty ahead. They were not prepared to pay for his education at a fee-paying non-comprehensive boarding school, which was what the parents desired, and the parents were not prepared to allow the boy to attend any school which the council were prepared to render available.

A school attendance order was made in respect of the boy, but it was not complied with. That was due solely to the parents' objection to the fact that the school named in the order was a comprehensive school. They had visited it and had no fault to find with it from an educational point of view.

On the present occasion, unlike the earlier one, the council did not prosecute; instead they intervened directly before a juvenile court.

for a care order. On May 3, 1976, by which time the boy had been without schooling since the previous summer, the juvenile court made a care order, pursuant to which he was taken from his home and placed in a council home. The 16 children there were of varying ages between 17 and what was described in the Crown Court's judgment as "toddlers". The children were "generally described as deprived, neglected or with no proper home. Some of them had committed minor offences or played truant from school". By contrast the boy had a good home, well behaved, well disciplined and respectful.

From May 3 to May 28 the boy resided in the home and was daily escorted to a comprehensive school, which was not one of the school originally suggested to him. On May 28 he went to stay with his parents for half-term. Thereafter he remained with them. When the holiday ended they declined to return him either to the school or to the home pending an appeal against the juvenile court's decision.

When the matter came before the Crown Court on June 21 the boy had had only some three weeks' schooling since the end of the previous summer. The parents were unwilling to enter into any recognition or to cooperate with a supervision order—possible ways in which the making of a care order could be avoided.

The council intended, if the Crown Court continued the care order, to work towards the return of the boy to living at home and to a school. The care order would not necessarily result in his being returned to the home to which he had originally been sent. The Crown Court held that the condition (regarding education) specified in section 1(2)(e) of the 1969 Act was satisfied, and a challenge could be made to that finding. The court went on to hold, however, that the boy was not in need of care or control within the meaning of section 1 of the 1969 Act and that, if that was wrong, it would not make a care order in the exercise of its discretion.

Mr Alexander challenged both decisions, the first on the ground that the boy was not in need of care or control, and the second on the ground that the decision not to make an order was one which no reasonable tribunal properly directing itself as to the law could have reached. He accepted that for the appeal to be allowed he had to succeed on both points.

His Lordship said that the Crown Court clearly took the view that a child could only be regarded as in need of care or control if "he is a child who is being neglected by his parents in the sense that there is no provision of a proper home, amenities, love or affection and instead the child is being neglected in respect of his day-to-day needs". Deprivation of education could not, in the Crown Court's opinion, itself render a child in need of care or control.

Something more was needed than mere neglect of education, he said. That was not confined to the sort of neglect contemplated by the Crown Court. There had been so prolonged and likely to continue for so long, or he based on such unreasonable grounds, or he so against the wishes of a child that it could render that child in need of protection or guidance, which were matters included in the meaning of "care".

Reaching his decision on the first point the Crown Court had misdirected itself by putting too narrow a construction on the meaning of the phrase "in need of care or control". Had that court revoked the care order on that ground alone, the proper course would have been to send the matter back for a decision to be reached on the point, applying the law correctly.

However, that would be futile, because having exercised its discretion not to make an order on the assumption that the boy, contrary to its view, was in need of care or control, the exercise of that discretion had to be set aside before the return of the case could achieve any purpose.

When challenging a discretionary decision it was for the appellant to establish that it was perverse. That burden had not been discharged.

The Crown Court rightly approached the question on the basis that its task was to consider whether the benefit to the boy would be greater if the order were made than if it were made, or, put the other way round, that the injury to the boy would be greater if the order were made than if it were not.

That was a far from easy task. The senior executives of the 10 regional health authorities and of the local health authorities, and members of the press, both national and provincial.

Unfortunately some of the circulars suggested that the conclusion reached in the report was so perverse that a possible explanation was that the authors had been bribed by those who would profit from the introduction of fluoridation on a national scale.

While the plaintiffs fully accepted, and indeed welcomed, serious debate upon the findings of their report upon fluoridation, they did not regard those suggestions, which were wholly unfounded, as outside the scope of serious debate and damaging to their case.

At no stage had the plaintiffs sought damages from Mr Blount, and the action had been settled on terms which included his undertaking not to repeat such allegations or to make a public withdrawal of and apology for the suggestions made in the circulars referred to were entirely without foundation. He therefore withdrew the allegations and offered the plaintiffs a full apology, and undertook not to repeat such suggestions at any future time.

The record was, by leave, withdrawn.

Solicitors: Field, Fisher & Mosman; Oswald Hickson, Collier & Co.

decision. The court was in essence, with the "Which was better for to secure his education at of removing him from home in which he had a into a well-behaved, well lined and respectful child then putting him into a home, or to allow him to in his own home at the of his education, at any some further period?"

The Crown Court was e-prefer the course it ha. Had there been evidence, boy was happy and com council's home and went to school the council's c have been stronger; bu had the evidence of th officer, the court in referred to the boy as being "willing", being "escor to school" and to being to reside in the home dur tional needs were so pr his being literally upro his home and said that be a traumatic experience child. In the absence c evidence the boy's own good home was not ha court was well entitled the conclusion that it wa.

A passage by Lord H. In re W (An Infant) (1 682, 703) reinforced the that the Crown Court w could decide that it woul the boy for a second t him to live in a council from such home unan

To hold that such a reached unanimously b and the two justices s him, who perceive woul too far. Another trib have exercised its disc ferently and considered it should override i siderations, but since t Court had material on could reasonably be s tion at which it had a Divisional Court could fere. The appeal sho missed.

MR JUSTICE ACK senting, said that a complete discretion not to make a care question in the w there was evidence on Crown Court could pr clude that a care order benefit to the boy at appropriate in his ca apparent that the bo return either to the h school simply because refused to let him do was no suggestion or he was unhappy at the school, which adve

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## Bare denial in Moore v Bahrain

Haque v Haque

A bare denial by a respondent in a divorce proceedings is not sufficient to establish that the respondent is guilty of unreasonable behaviour. The court in *Moore v Bahrain* held that a respondent who simply denies the allegations made by the plaintiff is not guilty of unreasonable behaviour. The court found in favour of the plaintiff, who had proved her case by a preponderance of probability.

The rule gave a respondent a simple choice: either deny the allegations or admit them. If he chose to deny them, he had to do so in a way that was not merely evasive but was a full and frank denial. The court found that the respondent in *Moore v Bahrain* had not done this.















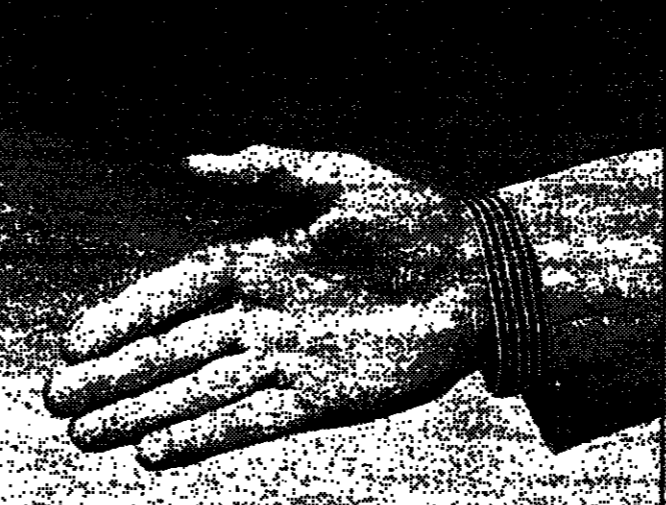

The respondent in *Moore v Bahrain* had been found to be guilty of unreasonable behaviour. The court had found that the respondent had been guilty of unreasonable behaviour, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree of divorce.

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# Why must the media play cat and mouse with the Royal Family?

Television is tempted to hire those who offer controversy and display rather than reason

Before we go much further through the year of the Queen's jubilee, a thought might be spared for the attitude of the media to the Royal Family. At present, it fluctuates between almost sycophantic attention to everything that concerns them, however trivial, and curious urge to spice this with what is known in the trade as knocking copy whenever anyone comes along, able and willing, however unfairly, to provide it.

At the weekend, a Labour MP named Litterick called the Royal Family "useless layabouts". Perhaps it struck him that the day on which the Queen and her family were remembering, as any other family would, the death of her father as well as the jubilee of her accession, was well-chosen to attack them. When, better to get a headline or two? So he went on to insult the Queen's husband, describing him, according to reports, as "a useless, reactionary, arrogant parasite".

Fortunately, we have free speech. So Litterick, who will get his title from me when he returns the compliment to other people, is quite properly free to be as offensive as comes naturally to him. But the BBC has no duty to provide a platform for the insults of so unrepresentative a man whose performance they could obviously predict.

After all, his weekend words had been plain enough. Two weeks ago (said this chivalrous and intrepid tribune of the people), "Philip, the most well-paid social security claimant in Britain, told us we paid too much attention to the poor, and enough to the deserving rich. I would like to hear his comments on his own £20,000 a year wage increase for being his wife's husband". Quick as a flash, there was Litterick on Monday night's BBC *Nationwide* programme to say his party piece again.

Yet Prince Philip had not said what Litterick said he said. Discussing the difficulties of the nation in an interview in the *Director* magazine he had suggested that it was not sensible to concentrate so heavily on the unsuccessful, the unfortunate, and the underprivileged as to prevent the enterprising from making their contribution "which will also help the underprivileged". It was, he suggested, a matter of balance which we seemed to have "slightly wrong" and he spoke about the need for challenge, opportunity and responsibility.

Perhaps Prince Philip should not have expressed so contentious a point of view, even though it is one now being debated in all political parties. (It is certainly one that is exercising a Labour Prime Minister and Chancellor.) It is fair to argue rationally against what Prince Philip said and even to dispute his right to say it. It is not fair to respond by misrepresentation and vulgar abuse.

You may think that fairness is not a prerequisite for being an MP. But fairness is supposed to be a goal of the BBC and it is reasonable to wonder why Litterick, on such a slender justification, should be given a national wide platform to say his party piece over again. When he did so, in more or less the same terms, he was countered only the mild observation from the interviewer that it was rather a free translation of what Prince Philip actually said. Nobody thought that the viewers ought to be told what he had said.

What is more, the personal abuse

took an even nastier turn and would have been an outrage whatever it was directed at. All "Philip Mountbatten" was hired for, said this disagreeable man, was to secure the succession. Nobody protested. Through all the interview, the only balance was provided by Mr Robert Lacey, the author of the current biography of the Queen, disavowed by being at the end of a wire in Bristol and brought in comparatively infrequently.

The programme was, of course, given the spurious kind of objectivity that can be provided by lists of "facts". Everything that could conceivably be regarded as royal wealth was rapidly listed, from the Queen's personal fortune, the Civil List payments to the Royal Family, the royal estates, right down to the jewels and the Queen's pictures. Formally, the list could not doubt be said to provide balance: subliminally, it was bound, through the manner in which it was done, to add to the unqualified image of inordinate riches.

All this gave Litterick the chance to say that even if people needed the tribal totem pole of a monarch, this was no reason for paying for the

Royal Family, and I do not remember anyone coming back with an explanation of the functions this family performs. The best that Mr Lacey could manage to defend the cost of the monarchy was that it was less than the nation's bill for tranquillizers.

So many letters of protest must have come in that the next night the interviewer suggested that they should be addressed to "Mr Litterick" who was, "after all" an MP, not to the BBC. On the contrary, the only real question the programme raised was not Litterick's right to be nasty but the BBC's decision to invite this man to discuss the monarchy in this way.

Television is always tempted to hire those who offer controversy and display rather than reason. The rude words of the very few (the analogy with bombs is clear) are too often likely to earn equal time with the rational arguments of the many. Most journalists must have better instincts than Litterick's. The television media has a painful obsession with a concept of balance that takes the form of pitting a couple of unrepresentative extremes against each other whenever possible.

This particular episode, trivial in itself, was also symptomatic of a dangerously ambiguous attitude towards the monarchy which is sometimes evident in the written media as well. Amidst the sycophancy we have many snide if not downright unpleasant comments which cannot be answered back. One tabloid saw fit to publish a vitriolic attack on Princess Anne of a kind that would

be quite unforgivable about anyone, alongside an insufferably patronizing article about Prince Charles, quite regardless of any ordinary human feelings. The Duke of Edinburgh is often considered fair game for sniping.

I think the media has to make up its mind what it thinks it is doing about the Royal Family: playing cat-and-mouse with them, and alternating snidey and rudeness with a kind of fawning intrusion is not good enough. It also makes no sense to go on about money and the monarchy in terms that repeatedly and offensively speak of "wages" when the reality is that it has nothing to do with the personal spending of the Royal Family and everything to do with the level of ceremonial state spending that has been expected of them.

Besides, the whole point of a monarchy as the constitutional apex of the state is that it is occupied by a person, and in a sense by a family, removed by dignity, position and kind of wealth that cannot be calculated, from any temptation to the striving and corrupting ambition from which other public people can never be wholly free.

In a sense, the huge unaccountable wealth and dignity of the monarchy achieves something rather like the complete renunciation of wealth by a monastic order, but by opposite means. That is reason enough why the Queen should never be required to account for tax purposes. We have a system whose integrity other nations have cause to envy. Why are we tempted so often to be mis-mindful about it?

## The constitutional timebomb that threatens Labour's leaders

James Callaghan may be the last of a short line of Labour leaders and Prime Ministers—Macdonald, Henderson, Lansbury, Attlee, Gaitskell, Wilson—to be elected solely by the Parliamentary Labour Party which, since its creation, has jealously guarded its independence from the Labour movement outside Parliament.

The demand for change, however, is growing and the only qualification that one can put against its success is that the majority of Labour MPs, with the backing of the Prime Minister, are expected to rush to the barricades to halt a revolution whose seeds were planted under the dome of the House of Commons, Blackpool, at 5.10 pm on Tuesday, September 28 last year.

It was the day of the private session of the Labour Party conference, meeting in the Empress Ballroom. The session had already gone beyond its scheduled time, but chairman Tom Bradley, a prominent moderate who turned down a ministerial post offered by Mr Callaghan, had little option but to allow time to debate a composite resolution accepted by the left-dominated national executive committee.

This called on the NEC to establish a working party to define the office of leader and to report within one year on the procedures for the leadership election. More to the point, the working party "shall be especially charged to consider appropriate means of widening the electorate involved in the choice of leader". The resolution was carried overwhelmingly without hardly a murmur as to its constitutional implications.

On the face of it the composite looked a straightforward extension of the democratic process inside the party. When the Rushcliffe constituency party first submitted a motion in the summer they stated that "at a time when other political parties are involving their wide mass membership in the process of selection of their leaders, the Labour Party programme commits us all to a thorough-going extension of democratic controls throughout social and industrial life, it becomes urgently necessary to consider how best to bring the internal structure of the party into correspondence with our wider aspirations."

But there was more to it than that. Ever since Labour lost office in 1970 there has been an increasing determination by party activists to make the parliamentary party more subservient to policies approved by the party conference. The only vote Sir Harold Wilson, as leader, ever lost at the party conference was when he personally intervened in 1970 to ask for the renunciation of a motion deploring the PLP's refusal to act on conference decisions.

Activists are now playing for the leadership and not the policy. Those who detected that the phraseology of the Rushcliffe resolution had a familiar flavour, as if it had been drafted by someone close to the left-oriented Institute for Workers Control, would not have been far wrong. One of the leading spirits inside the Rushcliffe constituency party is Ken Koates, once expelled from the Labour Party but reinstated on appeal, who is a founder member of the institute, and, more recently, an associate of Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

While the Benn connexion should not be carried too far, it seems more than coincidence that a similar motion to that of Rushcliffe's stating that the future of the leadership should be decided "at members' branch level" was submitted by the Bassetlaw constituency party, whose MP is Joe Ash-ton, now a government whip but a former parliamentary private secretary to Mr Benn.

The working party has already been set up. Its members are Mr John Chalmers, of the boiler-makers' union and a party chairman, Mr Russell Turk, of the National Union of Railwaysmen who, like Chalmers, is a moderate, and four left-wing Labour MPs, Mr Frank Allau,

### PURPOSE IN A

Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Hart and Mr Ian M far they have had ings and are waiti submissions from t any parties and a from the Transport E quarters international ment detailing how democratic parties c leaders.

The parliamentary always remained i of the party outi quently many of i are now prepari maintain that in the liaison comi lancy backbeni ministers has a special party meed day week so that can be thrashed o collective views s working party.

Its independence laid down in 1906 Donald's instructi executive members room while the endorsed by t Representation Cor to choose their ow and whips. The M never recognized i such an act 1923 w became the basis of opposition. The i formed Clynes d posed, as a genei give precedence to tant debates to c the party. For the first time man of the PLP tution.

The Labour Party's purpose in a conference of the ele leaders until 1953, son had been ch the deputy leader Bevan in 1952 a July 1953, a P standing orders f tion of their offi the executive com was renamed the tary committee. Shadow Cabinet chided 12 memi parliamentary party any MP the leade appoint.)

Labour MPs w any change in the lege would not o of their indee argument close the move to mak responsible to the parties by havin, before each genei but might lead i clash between th party and the Parli is possible. A conference could who would not majority support mentary party, already have a s for what takes a number of the national exec nee for that matter.

Moreover, if a was chosen t might be faced w internal dilemma Labour Prime M be appointed, a returned to powe should the Quee come Prime Minis an Administration man or woman, leader by the co could not guarant majority of the e leader of the PLI there would have who would not b by the party outi of Mr Callaghan a guess will no doub prevent the party such as the PLP, they can dissuade executive coun changing the el remains to be se promise being that each const should have the of 635; trade u have one vote fo affiliated member about 600) and should have a w that is two votes given the PLP strength, 622 votes.

That, it is b would give the L constituent bodie: voice in the seli leader. It is doub whether the pro meet the stron being made by the

Michae

## A government blindspot that puts children in danger

London is in trouble: unmanageable traffic congestion, housing problems which in the words of the Layfield report "will require policies on a hitherto unimaginable scale", a massive education problem. All these are national problems, visible more acutely in London.

There are others, less obvious for the moment, but no less significant, where once again London is only the precursor. One of these which will have far reaching consequences if it remains untreated, is the position of childminders and the effect on the children they care for. This is clearly shown in a recent study of support services for childminders, published today at £2 by the London Council of Social Service.

There are some 57,000 children in Britain who officially spend their waking hours with registered minders. Perhaps as many as 100,000 are looked after unofficially and illegally by unregistered minders. A quarter of Britain's 30,000 registered minders are in London and they provide 57 per cent of the full time day care places for London's under fives.

The number of children with minders is increasing because although the proportion of women at work who have pre-school children has risen steadily over the last three decades, successive Governments have refused to recognize this trend or to provide places for the children.

Recent studies have shown that it is now economically necessary for low earning families to have two incomes in order to survive in London. A quarter of mothers with pre-school children are now at work: in some boroughs the average is 34 per cent. Yet no borough in London provides for more than 14 per cent of its under-fives with full-time day care places, and the majority provide for far less.

Children of working parents need places that will cover the working day (36 per cent of working mothers work over five hours in London work over 30 hours a week) and also the journey time to and from work. Unless a parent can afford to employ help in their own home, the choice is between day nurseries,

employers' creches and child-minders. Nursery schools and playgroups do not cover the working day and cater for the over twos only. Yet day nursery places have been reduced from 72,000 in 1944 to 24,000 in 1973, and official policy is to reduce them further. A circular of 1968 states that local authority sponsored places should be reserved for children in priority categories who have special family or personal difficulties. Child-minders are the community's answer to this gap in provision and the only real option for most working parents.

All the local authorities responding to our survey saw good childminding as a positive provision, not merely a stop gap in the absence of day nurseries. At its worst it can be a damaging experience during the child's formative years and may even place him in physical danger.

A minder's job is not easy and good child care is often hampered by the poor conditions of employment. Until these are improved there is no hope of a universally adequate service. At any all minders are self-employed. While this gives them some freedom it also means no job security and usually no pay for sickness or holidays (either their own or the children's).

Our survey shows that even where minders are paid, the amount before deduction of expenses, after the cost of food, heat, light, laundry, toys, safety equipment and general wear and tear had been taken into account, the amount per hour was around 15p. The amount per child per hour was 5p.

Many local authorities and voluntary organizations are trying to improve this situation but they are hampered by totally inadequate legislation and resources.

The present law requires social services departments to provide only minimal checks on the suitability of minders and makes the power to give supervision and support discretionary. The only duty is to register minders and receive a statement on their suitability. Conditions as to the number of

## Tentative steps down the path to peace in Cyprus

There has been a real breakthrough in Cyprus, and although it would be rash to assume that the solution is near, it is evident that thanks to the first Makarios-Denkash meeting, the prospects of a settlement are better than at any time since the invasion of 1974. Their next meeting on Saturday should show if the political will for a conclusive compromise is there.

The first meeting produced more constructive elements than was thought possible. In deed, the men managed to eliminate within a couple of hours two major hurdles that years of intercommunal discussions had been unable to overcome.

One was the obsessive fear of the Turks that whatever solution the negotiating might come up with in the end, Archbishop Makarios would veto because he never wanted an agreement. This idea, in turn, inhibited whatever Turkish inclination there might have been to make concessions to ease a solution.

President Makarios is now directly involved in the negotiating process. He commits himself, in the presence of a United Nations representative, to whatever is being agreed. He is the end of the line and no one can overrule him. This is important because there can be no solution without the archbishop's blessing.

The second obstacle was the obstinate refusal of the Turkish-Cypriots to be committed to a concrete proposal on the territorial issue, for all the repeated pledges and promises they had given. Now, suddenly, Mr Denkash bids for 32.8 per cent of the island on the ground that this was the area owned by the Turkish-Cypriot community: what is more, he said this was negotiable.

The opening offer by the Greek-Cypriots in May last year had been for 30 per cent—roughly the proportion of Turks in the island's population. But it is well known that President Makarios has declared privately in the past that he is willing to leave 25 per cent of the island under a Turkish-Cypriot administration.

So the stage is set for some bargaining Middle East style in which it is customary for the two antagonists to "share the difference"—say about 26 to 29 per cent instead of just over 36 per cent of the island that the Turks occupy today.

Beyond these vital points differences were narrowed on other questions. For instance, President Makarios signified formally his acceptance of the principle of federation, without qualifications that would rule out a bilingual system which is the only one the Turks would accept.

On the other hand Mr Denkash reassured the Archbishop that he was not seeking to pose a confederation (which would ruin the concept of a unitary state). Moreover, he accepted the Greek idea of free movement and agreed to discuss the refugee question. The Turkish side, in fact, believes that no Greek-Cypriot would go back to live in the north under a Turkish-Cypriot administration, even if allowed to do so.

Next Saturday's meeting will probably try to establish whether these basic points of contact can be elaborated into a set of mutually acceptable principles to guide further negotiations. The presence of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General, will increase the chances of success.

In fact, Dr Waldheim has been in close touch with the new US administration which might, eventually, find it wiser to channel through him whatever new ideas or formulas Washington may devise. Both Greeks and Turks are becoming increasingly allergic to any solutions that seem to be inspired by outsiders.

The new, hopeful turn in the Cyprus affair is entirely due to Turkish initiatives which were probably prompted by a combination of circumstances. It is clear, for instance, that the Carter administration by halting Congressional action on the United States-Turkish defence cooperation agreement, must have increased the misgivings of the Turkish military about the possible effects of the continuing United States arms embargo on Turkey's defence capability.

Whether Mr Denkash acted under pressure from Ankara, prompted by such misgivings, or if he became sufficiently emancipated to act on his own, is still a moot point. What is a

fact is that he committed himself to the figure of 32.8 per cent without Ankara's consent.

Beyond the problem of United States-Turkish relations which is the issue most under the scrutiny of the American fact-finding mission under Mr Clark Clifford, it appears that recently the Soviet Union has been discouraging Turkey from using the prospect of closer Turkish-Soviet ties as a lever to elicit Western support.

Turkey would also be eager to divert attention from the reactions generated by the embarrassing leakage of the European Human Rights Commission's report on Turkish atrocities in Cyprus.

The timing, therefore, of the Turkish peace initiative, reflected also on other facets of Greek-Turkish antagonism, makes Greek officials suspicious that this may be tactical fireworks rather than a strategic change of heart.

If the going in Cyprus is good, Congress might easily agree to lift the embargo and give Turkey arms credits of over one billion dollars, perhaps to encourage concessions for a final settlement.

Already the Council of Europe postponed consideration of the Cyprus report as deputies level which was due next Monday for fear of jeopardizing the chances of the second Nicosia meeting.

Scepticism in Athens is enhanced by Turkey's internal political situation. The opposition in Ankara has already expressed doubts that the present four-party coalition under Mr Suleyman Demirel, can settle the Cyprus problem, in view of its internal divergences and risks that the coalition could break up over this issue.

In this case, the final settlement would have to wait until after the Turkish elections, due in October, and before then the picture may well change drastically again.

Whether these Greek reservations, which the Greek-Cypriots do not seem to share, are justified or not, will become clear in the not too distant future. What seems vital at this juncture is that nothing should be allowed to disrupt the first slimmer of solid hope that was borne out of the first Makarios-Denkash meeting.

Mario Modiano

## The Times Diary presents

### Much ado about nothing very much

The incident in which Joe Haines, Bernard Donoughue and Albert Murray tried to dissuade Harold Wilson from giving Marcia Williams a peerage must have been packed with dramatic tension. It needs the touch of a Shakespeare to make the most of it, as follows:

(Enter Haines, Donoughue and Murray, conspiring.)

Haines: Make Marcia a Lady? Can it be? As soon make toothsome cheese from arid chalk, Or purse of silk from sow's most raddled ear. As soon make good from evil, right from wrong, Or honest man from charlatan. My friends, Does Harold have a touch of palsied brain? It's meet we stall him from this most foul deed, This act which will make mock of all of us.

For if 'tis done her pride will swell most strong, She will become the mightiest in the land And we shall be as nothing. So I say Let's beard him in his parlour.

Others: Aye, let's that.

Haines: Wait a bit, I'll ask the rest.

(Mr Wilson's room, later.)

Wilson: I understand your feelings, loyal friends; No one appreciates your hopes, your fears, Keener than I. And yet it must be said That I desire most strongly to bestow The honour she desires above all else To sit, ennobled in ermine on her seat Amongst the finest minds in all the land. And drawing an allowance for her pains. My will is firm. But wait, I tell you Once her desire is met she'll be no more. The good Lord Weidenfeld has told me He will be offering her a post—in the Great world of books to which she doth aspire. Thus, she will leave this place, and then to you, Good Donoughue, fine Murray, trusted friends, Will fall her cast-off mantle. Then to you And only you bends my receptive ear. Your power will wax most wondrously. All those Who seek my favour first will come to you, The mighty triumvirate. Yours will be The power which the fair Marcia once held.

What say you?

Haines: Wait a bit, I'll ask the rest.

(With a jubilant shout, the curtain falls.)

(They go into a huddle.)

Haines: If it be true that once the deed is done Then Marcia will once for all be rid Out of this place. If that, my liege, be true, Then we are fair delighted to accept.

Harold: So be it. Now I have to watch the news.

(They leave, but Marcia, who has been hiding behind the curtain to the French windows, emerges.)

Marcia: Ah, the deed is done! And I shall be The Lady Falkender. Then shall I sit Amongst my peers in that enchanted place They call the House of Lords. But I think I'll then go to Lord Weidenfeld's employ They're mighty mistaken. I'll stay here. Beside my patron Harold, clinging on Like some determined leech to all the power That's mine by right. Join Weidenfeld? As soon I'd join the Navy or the CIA, The Tories or the Libs. Oh, no, my friends, I'll keep my proud position. And soon The name of Falkender will make men quake.

Proud folk will bend the knee at my behest; I shall be like the lordly Jupiter. Hold sway o'er all I touch. And then the three Who sought to put me down will be my pawns— Foul Donoughue, base Murray, lowly Haines. You will regret that e'er you were so bold. The cry will be: "Falkender rules, OK?"

(With a jubilant shout, the curtain falls.)

A reader has found the following passage in Count Manfred, by Miranda Seymour, published by the Bodley Head: "The tall Texan lifted me out of the saddle and swung me down against him, laughing as I struggled helplessly. 'I came to see Lord Byron', I said through my teeth, as he put arms round my waist." Was it?

### Sophistication

As well as being the week of the greatly entertaining Haines/Falkender catfight, this has, for me, been the week for celebrating the great days of the Broadway musical. Yesterday, you will recall, I wrote about my lunch with Mary Martin. That same evening I went to a concert party at the United States embassy to listen to Arthur Schwartz, one of the redoubtable song-writers of Broadway's heyday, who has written for Miss Martin and others.

Over 200 people crammed the embassy auditorium, some spilling over into the anteroom. The event was one of an occasional series of celebrations of American culture which the embassy holds, and it was introduced by the ambassador, Anne Armstrong.

Schwartz is over 70 but looks some 20 years younger. He plays a sprightly piano and has a strong, clear singing voice. His hour-long performance consisted mainly of renderings of

the best-known of the many songs for which he has written the music: *Dancing in the Dark*, *I Guess I'll Have to Change my Plan*, *You and the Night* and *What a Wonderful World*.

What struck many of us in the audience was the wit of many of the lyrics (most of which Schwartz did not write). The words to, for instance, *They're Either Too Young or Too Old*, are genuinely funny, while the lyrics to today's pop songs are generally dull and unimaginative.

I suppose it is because the old songs were written primarily for sophisticated Broadway audiences, and the writers stuck to that style even when they were writing for films. Today's songs are for the mass record market, where there is assumed to be no demand for wit.

### Get knitted

Heinz Edgar Kiewe does not care greatly for fig leaves. He believes that the loincloth which Adam and Eve wore for shame in the Garden of Eden was in fact a little knitted number, and he has mounted an exhibition in the gallery of Foyles' bookshop to prove that knitting is the oldest form of fabric manufacture known.

At the opening yesterday Kiewe, a textile journalist and author of a book on the history of knitting, was sporting a bright mustard-coloured pullover, which contrasted sharply with his exhibits, ranging from Neolithic knitted body stockings made



from bark to fashionable modern wear from Peru, Scotland, Scandinavia and the Shetland Islands. St Paul may have been a weaver, but Kiewe is convinced that the Jews lost to the cost of many colours was knitted.

The present fashion for home knitting is, apparently the result of Florence Nightingale's appeal for warm clothing for the troops at Balaclava. But traditionally it has been an occupation for men, particularly

saunders. "Now is popular amongst schools and design is no longer considered," said Kiewe.

Present-day men are more of young women have figures that they anything and still

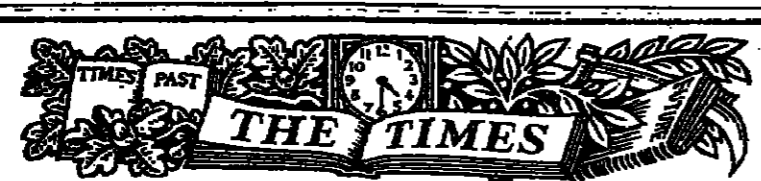
### Lèse majé

One breed unlike peering at Crofts a week, despite imp free, is the "dorp" in an official graph of the Quee Philip at Balmor tished last weeken. Some three y dachsmid delonge Philip struck up stance with one of corais, much to d tion of the abaya. The dorp, it b become a favouri Queen, and ever being forced to traditional class

In what seems to against unemploy accounts departm ford Cleaning Co circulated their c When invoice and file please always n number, as this do matters, when c account."

### Atlantic allies

The New York Times has a long article on the Atlantic alliance. It discusses the role of the United States in the alliance and the challenges it faces. The article is written in a straightforward, journalistic style.



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# HARTER 77 AND ARTICLE 19 (2)

impact of Charter 77, the Czech civil rights document published in the West last year, has been extraordinary. Inside Czechoslovakia it has attracted more signatures—about 500—while the Government has destroyed the carefully worded myth that the country was in some way "normal" since the Soviet-led invasion of 1968. Abroad the Charter has attracted support almost every part of the political spectrum.

Britain's House of Commons motion signed by more than 100 members has created an alliance between Mr. John Gorton and the Labour Party, the American Democratic Party, the Norwegian Labour Party, the Portuguese Socialist Party, the French Socialist Party, the Polish and Russian Parliaments, two groups of authors (including Arthur Miller and Greene), the Inter-Confederation of Free Unions, the communist of Italy, France, Yugoslavia (Internal), Britain, Denmark and Belgium, and others.

The fact that this support is not formulated in an official political programme did not originate in the former members of the regime of 1968 who still now been the most vocal of opposition. They have been concerned with ideas that might lead to a negotiated settlement with the Russians, or recently, the drafters of the Charter wanted to mobilize on the existing Government's legal, constitutional and international obligations which it formally is. Hence the Charter could attract wider support than the communist opposition alone, members of which signed up later, accepting an invitation to nominate one of the three spokesmen, Mr. Jiri Hajek, the former Foreign Minister.

The presented the Czechoslovak Government with a new and unenviable situation. It was afraid that the communist opposition would gain the ear of the Russians, it was now afraid that the Charter would get the ear of the people, which would be even more dangerous. It thereupon launched a campaign of abuse and intimidation which has reached heights of hysteria unknown since the mass denunciations of the 1950s. Signatories of the Charter have been hauled in for lengthy and frequent interrogations. Some have been turned out of their flats and many dismissed from their jobs. Three were arrested, and now two non-signatories have been arrested for distributing the Charter. The press has raged daily against "traitors and renegades" and "discredited organizations" of the 1968 counter-revolution "now said to be acting on the orders of anti-communist and Zionist headquarters".

The initial effect of this grotesque campaign was the opposite of that intended. It aroused public interest in the Charter, brought in new signatures, and provoked demands for the text. In some factories "mass meetings" called to condemn the Charter were attended by only a handful of people. In others workers refused to vote because they were not allowed to see the text. Now the campaign is turning to the intelligentsia, where it is having more success because the middle classes have more to lose. It is accompanied by threats of dismissal, loss of flats, or retaliation against children. Lists of people known to harbor the present regime have been appearing under condemnations of the Charter, convincing no one but depressing many.

All this has left the Czechoslovak Government more deeply divided than ever. There are signs that the Russians may be withdrawing their support from Dr. Husak, who already has very few friends among his colleagues.

Obviously he deserves to go. He is discredited at home and abroad, and his regime is a disgrace to European civilization. Unfortunately most of his own people, and are liable to increase the repression. Yet even they must be able to see that unlawful "legal" action against signatories or distributors of the Charter would be seen by everyone at home and abroad to be wholly fabricated. People are no longer as credulous as in the days of the show trials.

The Charter was carefully drafted to remain within Czechoslovak law. The Prosecutor has tried to argue that it questions the leading role of the party, which is enshrined in the Constitution, and that in invoking the rights of petition and free speech it fails to observe the elastic qualification in Article 34 that citizens must have due regard to the interests of the socialist state and the working people. Yet nothing in the Charter is in fact against the interests of the state, the people, socialism, or the leading role of the party, which is criticized only for misusing its power. Nor does the Charter purvey "false information".

What it does is point out how Czechoslovak law is being violated by Czechoslovak authorities. It is, in fact, the first test of the incorporation into Czechoslovak law last October of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Article 19(2) of this says: "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally or in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice." There are some exceptions relating to national security, libel and morals, but none applies to Charter 77.

If the Czechoslovak Government wishes its country to be regarded as part of Europe in 1977, and not as some ghostly relic of Stalinism, the very least it can do is respect its own laws, call off the grotesque witch hunt, and get down to the business of enabling its people to live normal civilized lives.

## USEFUL PURPOSE IN A REGISTER

prompt announcement of government had rejected the idea of a register of immigrants as a tool of immigration control was inevitable. The clear opinion of the "frank" parliamentary committee was that such a step would have substantial practical difficulties of limited success. It would not have active in either of its aims, the provision of definite figures for future immigration, and the establishment of greater control over applicants for entry.

It is in any event that abuses of the system are not by fraudulent means, but by illegal immigrants, or have been behind after their leave is expired, or by abuse of custom of arranged marriages. The difficulty about all these forms of abuse is that their exact numbers are not known and, indeed, ascertained. The public to some particularly examples of fraud gives

no real indication as to the depth of the iceberg beneath the tip. The Register was intended to introduce measures to try to deal more effectively with abuses of the system, including new immigration rules specifically aimed at weeding out fraudulent marriages of convenience. Concern over immigration policy will not necessarily be greatly eased by such steps. For many people, the scale of possible future immigration is a more important source of aggravation. The register of dependants, it had been argued, would have at least allowed some realistic estimate to have been made of the numbers who would have been entitled to enter Britain as dependants. That knowledge, it was said, would of itself have had a calming effect on race relations, because it would have removed the uncertainty about numbers which has fed exaggeration and alarm. The Franks report gives reason to doubt whether the register would have had that effect.

Even if registration of dependants were to have been made compulsory, with sanctions for non-compliance, it would not have been an accurate guide to future trends. On the one hand those required to register their dependants would be likely, in prudence, to put down the names of every conceivable person with a claim to that status (and even some without), whether or not there was any real intention of bringing them over to this country. The result would have been an inflated figure, exceeding realistic immigration expectations for those categories. On the other hand, a register would not have been able to include more than about half of the total number of dependants who might have entitlement to entry, because the entitlements of some categories of dependants are contingent or unforeseeable—elderly parents, for instance, with no other means of support. It was right to have the feasibility of a register investigated, but the idea should now be dropped, as the Home Secretary proposes. But the search should go on for other ways of achieving the purposes for which a register was advocated and for which it is shown to be unsuitable.

## used railways

recent journeys by rail, a concern at the excellent Inter-City impressions were given by Henry Sanderson, or the British Railways television, admitted that it was approximately 15 and even the commuter was suffering. The reason heavy increases in fares, increased by 70-80 per cent over two years, and now further, and particularly a commuter, faces a rising cost of living. With mounting increases are inevitable, like this sort of burden on the public in so short a time view not only much too also inflationary.

a better way, the excellent services should be placed under the control of the railways which started and them. The politicians wrong to give a majority the National Freight Commission, naturally enough, see a main interest. In short, it should sell the service at a time, there should be a policy to transfer long distance from road to rail in the Transport Act of course suitable is. Such transfer would inflation, indeed expansion, freight carrying must passengers' costs and pressure on prices or the railway deficit.

regarded as a threat to the forecast is that road loading juggernauts, will be present level of about to the horrifying figure on by the end of the with the situation there for more and more absorbing valuable and ded agricultural land

whilst on present trends the railways, our most disciplined form of transport, will continue to be underused.

The passengers, particularly the commuters, have a real grievance and should make themselves heard. The present troubles cannot be attributed to the Railways Board nor to the unions. The problem rests with the Government, which has failed miserably to produce a National Transport Policy. Yours faithfully, HENRY JOHNSON, former Chairman, British Railways Board, Rowlands, Harewood Road, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire.

**Atlantic alliance**  
Sir, For the record, your report on February 7 of my remarks to an international conference in Paris on European security was something less than accurate. I did not say that the time had come "to redefine (sc change) the Atlantic alliance". What I did say was that, especially when faced with so-called European communist members of the political realm, whether to give priority to their anti-communist or to their pro-democratic principles.

The primary military purpose of the alliance is not in doubt. Its primary political purpose is. If it is to resist any communist political intrusion into the West, the allies must oppose the entry by any means of communists into a Western government. However, if it is to maintain liberal democracy, they must not less strongly resist any attempt to exclude communists from government, provided they are freely elected and accept the full implications thereof of the democratic method.

Despite my personal antipathy to communism, I am convinced that

## The motivation of management

From Lord Hill of Luton  
Sir, It would be a pity if the Survey of the Motivation of British Management, just published by Opinion Research Centre, were to be regarded only as a mere statement of the discontents of British managers in terms of their financial problems and personal hardship. Important though these factors undoubtedly are, as one who, in a non-executive role, has over the years been associated with a number of organizations, industrial, public service and other, may I venture a view on what I have come to feel is a fundamental issue? It is that high quality management is an indispensable element in the success of any organization and that this fact is insufficiently recognized by governments, by trade unions and by public opinion generally. Indeed, management is being treated to an increasing extent as being sidetracked by the big battalions, even decided by some who do not or will not understand the crucial role it plays in the creation of our national wealth, in sustaining and increasing employment and in increasing our country's exports. Managers who believe their role to be undervalued are deprived of that level of esteem which human beings need if they are to give of their best. Rightly or wrongly many managers believe that they are undervalued as well as unrecognized. Pay and conditions are but part of the story. Standing, status, recognition, esteem, call it what you will, all play their part in creating the atmosphere in which the greatest effort is made. These are the areas in which many managers feel they are slipping.

A country which undervalues its managers does so at its peril in a world in which the status of managers—and their remuneration—are so much higher in the industrial countries with which it has to compete for its living.

Yours faithfully,  
HILL OF LUTON,  
House of Lords,  
February 9.

## Schooling for highly gifted children

From the Headmaster of Bedford Modern School  
Sir, You report today (February 4) Mrs. Shirley Williams's startling solution to the problem of the highly gifted child in a comprehensive school system, which is that these schools "would have to develop centres of excellence." One school could do advanced work in classics while another did advanced work in physics. The advanced work should not all be done in one school, otherwise the old system of grammar schools would be restored. In which case, of course, the humber of claiming that comprehensive schools can cater properly for the highly gifted would be exposed.

But how can the poor highly gifted child be expected to endure the strain of posting around all day in a taxi from school to school, for a bit of classics in this one, then a physics lesson in another, and then some really suitable English in a third, changing from one school uniform to another en route?

Not a word was said during this television discussion to suggest that there exist up and down the country a number of schools which are doing a very good job of educating (many like mine formerly direct grant) which would be able and pleased to cater for all the educational needs of highly gifted children within the walls of one school. But there is one thing in common about the "Great Educational Debate". No mention will be made from beginning to end of it of the existence of the schools which, as Ronald Butt wrote in your column last October, have had the role of "keeping academic standards alive" in the face of the extremists who would like to wipe them off the face of the earth.

Incidentally, Mrs. Williams appeared to be under the delusion that pupils in secondary moderns could not take GCSE. This is a delusion. Many pupils in such schools flourish in a less highly academic atmosphere and went on successfully to higher education.

Yours faithfully,  
B. H. KEMBALL-COOK,  
Headmaster,  
Bedford Modern School,  
Manton Lane,  
Bedford,  
February 4.

## Rhodesian schoolchildren

From the High Commissioner for Botswana  
Sir, "Abduction of schoolchildren from Rhodesia to Botswana." I wish to refer to reports of the debate of the above subject in the House of Commons on February 2, 1977. My observations are particularly directed to Mr. Ronald Bell, MP (Beaconsfield).

It is not my wish to challenge the Honourable Member's expert knowledge of Southern African affairs. Perhaps his knowledge of the area is too good to be improved upon. The confirmation during this debate regarding Britain's constitutional and moral responsibility for Rhodesian citizens, was particularly reassuring.

The energy with which this matter was pursued by the Honourable Member and some of his colleagues was very impressive. This touching display for the concern of the 400 allegedly abducted children became even more significant in view of the acts of aggression and abduction recently visited upon innocent Botswana citizens by agents of the Smith regime.

Now I wish to raise some points of fact on which I need be, I am prepared to tutor the Honourable Member.

(i) The Government of Botswana is neither barbarous nor "totalitarian". There is a Parliament in Botswana elected by the people for a maximum of five years. There are three Opposition parties represented in the Botswana Parliament.

(ii) Botswana's credentials as a democratic multi-party state have long been established before the emotive issue of the 400 children and it would continue to be so after the concern for this issue has passed.

(iii) There are no guerrilla training camps in Botswana. All we have are Refugee Reception Centres which are playing an invaluable role in our limited resources to maintain. Interested individuals, governments, voluntary bodies, Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are aware of these problems.

(iv) Since Mr. Bell's sources of information were selective quotations from The Times reports and visits to Rhodesia, perhaps next time while he is there he may find it educational to visit Botswana. I am sure he will be welcome.

(v) Sir Seretse Khama who is basically a Matabele himself though like Nkomo, not of pure Matabele blood. Sir Seretse Khama is not and has never been assumed by anybody to be of Ndebele origin until Mr. Bell's dramatic ethnological disclosure on February 3, 1977, at the House of Commons.

Finally I appreciate the factual presentation of the case by the Foreign Secretary and his Minister of State. I am convinced that we in Botswana will have the humility to accept the final verdict and I hope our accuracy will have the magnanimity to do the same.

Yours faithfully,  
B. M. SETSHOGO,  
High Commissioner,  
Botswana High Commission,  
162 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1,  
February 8.

## Animals in research

From Mr. Robert Jones  
Sir, Last Saturday (January 29) Mr. Hugh Jenkins referred to the question of cruelty in exposing animals to the products of pyrolysis of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), a material widely used in consumer products. The death risk from asphyxiation in domestic fires where modern synthetic furnishings are involved has become much greater in the past 20-30 years. Where fatalities occur, bodies are often recovered with no traces of burning. Detailed and painstaking investigations have continued for some years now at the Fire Research Station in an attempt to identify the main toxic products of combustion. In the case of PVC the substances are chiefly hydrogen chloride and carbon monoxide.

Although the synergistic effects of various pairs of drugs in combination are known, the death-dealing association of alcohol and barbiturates is a notorious example. Literature on the combined effects of poisonous gases is very sparse. These aspects of animal experimentation can easily be presented so as to appear cruel, callous, and unnecessary. In this way the nub of the matter, namely, the threat to the public, can easily be ignored. True, death is death, whether hideously by burning, or by accidental asphyxiation; but does the combination of hydrogen chloride and carbon monoxide pose an additional, unexpected hazard? Are the toxic effects merely additive or are they multiplicative? What kinds of pathological conditions, such as pulmonary oedema or bronchial stenosis, develop in survivors after exposure? These and other questions can be answered by experiments with live creatures. Until this information is available, the relevance of pathological findings to the treatment of human casualties cannot be assessed.

Government awareness and scientific endeavour, working in tandem, now pass on to the public measures of protection that were undreamt of before the war, both at work and in the home. Mr. Jenkins has done a useful service in drawing attention to the kind of tests on which protection may depend. But, by not placing the work firmly within its social context, the perspective has been seriously distorted. The alternative is to wait until incidents happen to people, and then just to hope and pray that sufficient background data is available to draw meaningful conclusions. But by that time human lives may have been unnecessarily lost.

Is this really what Mr. Jenkins wants? Yours faithfully, ROBERT JONES, Scientific Liaison Officer, Research Defence Society, Lettison House, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W1,  
February 2.

## Canterbury and Rome

From Colonel R. J. A. Hornby  
Sir, It was only in December 1960 that the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, took the courageous step to go to Rome and meet Pope John, thus breaking an "official" silence of 400 years between the Church of Rome and the Church of England. I had the honour to share in the planning and accompanying the Archbishop.

Throughout Geoffrey Fisher was seeking one objective, a spirit of Christian unity where before there had been only hostility, suspicion and at times, hatred. He did not seek organic union and thought that immediate moves to achieve it would be disruptive, that it was better for the Christian churches to work together in their own way rather than indulge in schemes of reunion for the sake of mere theological tidiness. Surely we are now witnessing a gradual destruction of the goodwill and cooperation created by Fisher and consolidated by the visit of Archbishop Ramsey to Pope Paul in 1966.

Returning with the Archbishop one could only observe that the changes in relations between the two churches during those six years had been unbelievable, largely due to Archbishop Ramsey's theological insight of the position of the Church of Rome in relation to the Church of England and of course the immense authority of the late Cardinal Bea.

One commends Archbishop Ramsey's silence in not commenting upon current church affairs in his retirement, but one longs for his simple but profound clarification of the theological issues which appear to be reading us apart once again.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. A. HORNBY,  
Horley House,  
Horley,  
Near Banbury,  
Oxfordshire,  
February 8.

## Tree planting

From Mr. C. S. Aston  
Sir, Lady Keswick (letters, February 9) may be assured that many trees will be planted for the Queen's Silver Jubilee. A scheme to raise money for this purpose has been started in Windsor by which anyone wishing to donate a tree to the Queen for £10 is given a tree painting by Graham Rust and there is a series of 10 for those who wish to give more.

All donors will have their names entered in a Royal Tree Record to be presented to Her Majesty at the end of Jubilee Year, and members of the Royal Family have kindly agreed to join in. Last autumn Prince Philip, as patron of the scheme, planted the first oak in Queen Anne's Ride, Windsor Great Park, where the avenue has been destroyed by Dutch elm disease.

Through the generosity of the printers The Tree Council can provide the tree prints free to local authorities and other societies wishing to promote the scheme in their areas.

I need hardly add that planting trees is not enough. They will need care and protection and it would be thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the Silver Jubilee if young people could be encouraged to take part in this. They will be helping to create a better landscape for the Golden Jubilee.

Yours sincerely,  
C. S. ASTON, Vice-Chairman,  
The Tree Council,  
Room 202,  
17-19 Rochester Row, SW1,  
February 9.

## The Jubilee Hymn

From Mr. Vivian Ellis  
Sir, Of course our Post Laureate and the Master of the Queen's Music (with or without a) are right. A lyric, specifically written to be set to music, is not a poem, good or bad, as anyone acquainted with the difference between the spoken and sung word would know.

The only occasion I recall setting a printed poem during my long association with the late Sir Alan Herbert was quite early in our acquaintance. C. B. Cochran had sent me to Hammersmith with instructions to "dig up anything I could find" for his forthcoming review, *Streamline*.

I dug up *Other People's Babies* from A. P. H.'s *Book of Ballads* and having made several suggested alterations returned it, somewhat abashed, to the author, who with prior knowledge of these matters, set about pulling his verses to pieces and putting them together again.

Incidentally this song (as it ultimately became) was originally printed under a section entitled: *Ballads for Broadbrows*, a point Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn might like to bear in mind when writing verse with a view to its being set to music.

VIVIAN ELLIS,  
Holnicote,  
Nr Minehead,  
Somerset,  
February 8.

From Mr. Fritz Spiegel  
Sir, PHS is brilliantly satirical, as always, but too harsh. The Jubilee Hymn compares well with loyal effusions by the previous poets laureate. For example, Eusden's address to George II, which contains the couplet:  
Thy virtues shine particularly nice,  
Unclouded with a confinity in vice.  
... or Shadwell's to William III after the latter had been wounded at the battle of the Boyne:  
But Heav'n of you took such Peculiar Care  
Thy sword the Royal Breach it did repair!  
And indeed your paper in 1896 published Alfred Austin's celebration of the James Raid without flinching at the lines:  
They went across the veldt  
As hard as they could pelt.  
Yours, etc.  
FRITZ SPIEGEL,  
4 Windermere Terrace,  
Liverpool,  
February 7.

## Ordination of women

From The Reverend Joseph McCulloch  
Sir, Canon Mascall informs us (February 5) that the Anglican Pope Paul and the Congregation for the Faith to the ordination of women to the priesthood is in fact shared by a great number of Anglicans of both sexes.

Both sexes? The correspondence on this subject is sending to the Royal Institute of the hypothesis that there are, in fact, three sexes—men, women and clergymen. Men and women already share Christian priesthood, as they have done from New Testament times. Whether women or, for that matter, men, should be clergymen is another question—theologically irrelevant and institutionally obsolete in regard to Christian ministry in the modern world.

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH McCULLOCH,  
St Mary-Le-Bow,  
Chancery Lane, EC2,  
February 5.

## Why April 5?

From Mr. Hugh Peskett  
Sir, Mr. Barclay's letter (February 3) has a flaw of its own: it falls into a popular trap as to when leap years occurred before 1752. The New Style Calendar Act, 1752, did not make any change in the sequence of leap years prior to 1800; thus, quite unaffected by the Act, February 29 was to be found in 1747/8, in 1752 and 1756. The Act made no changes whatsoever to the month of February, 1753. The catch is that the "multiple of four" rule for identifying leap years applies only when working on a January 1 New Year basis. Mr. Barclay is right about the 12 days, but he is wrong about the reason. Yours faithfully, HUGH PESKETT, Genealogist to Debrex Ancestry Research, 67 Parchment Street, Winchester.

## Landing on Rockall

From Rear Admiral Geoffrey P. D. Hall  
Sir, Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly (February 7) is correct in attributing the 1955 helicopter landing on Rockall to HMS Vidal (commanded by Captain R. H. Connell). Formal possession was taken in the name of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth by Lt-Commander D. E. D. Scott. A brass plaque inscribed to that effect, together with an iron ring-bolt, flag and flag-pole, being affixed to the rock. That no trace of these was found four years later is testimony enough to the fury of the Atlantic 60 feet above sea level.

Landing from the sea on this most isolated of the British Isles is indeed, as Admiral Bayly says, an extremely rare event; but it is not unique. In the best of my memory, Admiralty Sailing Directions record the first such landing by a Lieutenant Hall, RN (who gave his name to the ledge on the south-east corner) early in the last century. And there have been several landings in more recent times—namely from HMS Tecla and RFA Endeavour. The Hydrographer of the Navy could give chapter and verse. Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY HALL, Legbourne Abbey, Louth, Lincolnshire,  
February 8.



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**THE TIMES 1000**

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**RAID THO**  
in soil m...

### Oil licence snub for Amoco as Whitehall makes good its warning

By V. Iovoye  
Correspondent

UK, the British oil company, which is still battling Government over state aid in the North Sea, failed to receive any of the new licences awarded by the Department of Energy.

Amoco, one of the 24 new licensees, the Department of Energy made a warning that it could not cooperate with participation in the new round of applications.



Mr Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Energy.

had applied for a licence to explore for oil in the Moray Firth area, and most of the large groups picked up acreage there. The only major company excluded was British Petroleum, which was disappointed last night that it did not get new licences.

BP was, however, awarded the four licences off the west coast of Scotland in an area now claimed by the Irish. Mr Benn defended Britain's right to allocate the blocks but said there would be talks with the Irish Government.

The National Coal Board will be allowed to enter the oil industry under a new Coal Industry Bill published yesterday.

The Bill will also extend the board's borrowing powers from £1,100m to £2,600m and restore the Government's ability to make grants of up to £175m to promote coal sales to electricity boards and build up stocks.

Participation agreements were also announced yesterday with Murphy Oil and Odeco, two of the partners in the section of the Ninian field in block 3/3. Both companies are part of a consortium that was awarded a new licence yesterday.

Licence awards, page 20  
Financial Editor, page 21

### Carter unlikely to curb energy Bill

By Vogl  
Feb 9

Carter is unlikely to oppose legislation to give the major oil companies a wide-ranging Bill to be introduced in Congress under the name of the Energy Act.

The legislation, which is now being debated in the House of Representatives, is more than 100 pages long and covers a wide range of issues, including the regulation of the oil industry, the development of alternative energy sources, and the conservation of energy.

The legislation is more than 100 pages long and covers a wide range of issues, including the regulation of the oil industry, the development of alternative energy sources, and the conservation of energy.

### Resistance to Morpeth proposals growing

By Our Financial Staff

Opposition is mounting to the Morpeth proposals on inflation accounting. Both influential company finance directors and auditing accountants want extensive changes on the grounds that Morpeth goes too far, too fast.

Finance directors of 27 major Midland companies have formed a group chaired by Mr P. J. Custis of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, which is preparing a draft to present to the Morpeth Steering Committee on inflation accounting. It is intended to extend this group to cover about 40 major companies.

The "Group of 100" finance directors of major companies with a London base is also believed to be considering the Morpeth proposals in a similar light to the Midland group.

And several major firms of auditing accountants will be submitting suggestions for modifications to the Accounting Standards Committee under which the Morpeth proposals, exposure draft 18, were issued.

Mr Hugh Patterson, Whinney Murray's senior partner, said last night: "It is too subjective. It is trying to do too much too quickly. It is necessary to concentrate on the more important aspects and not confuse the issue by all sorts of subjective adjustments."

He thought it important that a move was made to stop the present position of overstated profits by adjusting for the effects of inflation on the cost of sales, working capital and depreciation, but that historic cost balance sheets should be kept for the time being with an account to reconcile the adjusted profit and loss figures.

Mr Graham Stacy, technical partner of Price Waterhouse, believed that all companies should use published indices for asset revaluation. Morpeth allows more subjective judgments.

The views of the Midland group, although far from unanimous, are broadly that Morpeth should be radically simplified with adjustments to the profit and loss account as a starting point, so all companies come to the same result, not large companies first.

Mr Douglas Morpeth, chairman of the steering committee, said: "I have been going round the country asking for submissions to be sent in. We will weigh them very carefully and see what changes need to be made."

He did not see, however, how an historic balance sheet could be reconciled with an inflation-adjusted profit and loss account.

Qatar completes Shell  
offshoot takeover

The Qatar Government took over the Shell Company of Qatar yesterday in a move which completes its takeover of all oil and gas operations in the Gulf State, officials announced.

**BUDGET DEFICIT**  
(£ million)

| Year | Deficit | Central Government | Local Authorities | Other  | Total |
|------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| 1976 | 1,438   | 2,444              | -173              | -902   | 1,867 |
| 1977 | 1,580   | 2,720              | -118              | -584   | 2,678 |
| 1978 | 1,919   | 3,383              | -48               | -584   | 3,680 |
| 1979 | 2,033   | 3,111              | -580              | -1,984 | 2,570 |
| 1980 | 1,435   | 1,734              | -365              | -1,131 | 1,669 |
| 1981 | 2,351   | 3,232              | -462              | -1,211 | 2,910 |
| 1982 | 2,736   | 3,630              | -460              | -1,206 | 3,600 |

1976  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q1 430 2,138 +184 2,752  
Q2 443 1,979 -236 2,186  
Q3 498 2,062 -368 2,186  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
1977  
Q1 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q2 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q3 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
1978  
Q1 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q2 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q3 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
1979  
Q1 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q2 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q3 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
1980  
Q1 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q2 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q3 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
1981  
Q1 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q2 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q3 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
1982  
Q1 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q2 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q3 584 2,062 -368 2,236  
Q4 584 2,062 -368 2,236

**THE POUND**

| Bank        | Rate | Bank                | Rate |
|-------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Australia   | 1.63 | Bank of England     | 1.58 |
| Austria     | 1.63 | Bank of France      | 1.58 |
| Belgium     | 1.63 | Bank of Germany     | 1.58 |
| Canada      | 1.63 | Bank of Italy       | 1.58 |
| Denmark     | 1.63 | Bank of Japan       | 1.58 |
| Finland     | 1.63 | Bank of Netherlands | 1.58 |
| France      | 1.63 | Bank of Norway      | 1.58 |
| Germany     | 1.63 | Bank of Sweden      | 1.58 |
| Greece      | 1.63 | Bank of Switzerland | 1.58 |
| Hong Kong   | 1.63 | Bank of Taiwan      | 1.58 |
| India       | 1.63 | Bank of Thailand    | 1.58 |
| Italy       | 1.63 | Bank of Turkey      | 1.58 |
| Japan       | 1.63 | Bank of USA         | 1.58 |
| Netherlands | 1.63 | Bank of USSR        | 1.58 |
| Norway      | 1.63 | Bank of Yugoslavia  | 1.58 |
| Sweden      | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Switzerland | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Taiwan      | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Thailand    | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Turkey      | 1.63 |                     |      |
| USA         | 1.63 |                     |      |
| USSR        | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Yugoslavia  | 1.63 |                     |      |

### Europe accepts Tokyo offer on ships

By Peter Hill

European governments have accepted Japan's offer to take action aimed at meeting European demands for a fairer share of the world shipbuilding market.

EEC and non-EEC delegates to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development's working party on shipbuilding in Paris, yesterday reached broad agreement on the acceptability of Japan's conciliatory package.

This will involve Japan's increasing the export prices of ships and, where necessary, restricting sales, particularly to hard-hit countries.

But there are reservations on the mechanics and targets under the Japanese plan, which will run for two years to the end of next year.

European delegates were disappointed with a number of replies they received from the Japanese delegates, but one European negotiator said after the session that the package represented "a very useful and very welcome proposal".

The two sides are to meet again today to complete a draft statement on the outcome of the latest discussions. Next week further talks will take place between European officials, and the issue will almost certainly be raised at next month's meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels.

Earlier Mr Muneto Shashiki, the chief Japanese delegate to the conference, said: "Some people may say the offer is not sufficient and that it may not give 100 per cent satisfaction to European countries. But at the present time it is the maximum amount of effort that the Japanese government can make."

"I hope the programme can be implemented as soon as possible, and I am convinced that other countries understand our efforts."

The main aim of the Europeans has been to achieve a means of freeing some of the orders taken by Japanese yards in recent months, for competition among European shipbuilders who are desperately short of work.

The effectiveness of the Japanese package will be monitored through the OECD by mechanisms which will reveal where orders are going for the next six months. The hope is that this short-term package will form the basis of a longer-term policy.

There are some difficulties, however. The EEC is not happy about Japan's negotiating ship sales restrictions to countries on a bilateral basis, and wants any talks to take place through the Community.

And although Japan has rejected 50-50 sharing of new orders, the Europeans want to ensure a more equitable sharing, which the Japanese measures go some way towards achieving.

### Ellerman places £8m order with UK yard

By Michael Bailey  
Shipping Correspondent

Ellerman Shipping Group yesterday placed an £8m order for two cellular container ships with the Appledore yard in North Devon with an option on a further four worth nearly £20m.

The order comes soon after the Prime Minister's appeal for British ship orders.

The order was won in straight competition with German, Japanese and Scandinavian yards on what was described yesterday as the best price yet achieved.

The letter of intent signed yesterday calls for delivery at a fixed price in May and August next year.

The 141-knot ships will be used in expanded Ellerman services to the eastern Mediterranean, Middle East and Teheran.

Doxford engine builders, on the north-east coast, gain with their new 5,000 hp engine which will be used for the first time. A slow-speed unit with only three cylinders, it costs about a fifth more than the typical 8-10 cylinder medium-speed engine for this class of ship, but lower fuel and maintenance costs are expected to recoup this within two to three years.

Mr Jim Venus, Appledore chairman, said at a London press conference last night that they were "very excited" about the 4,300-ton ship of advanced design with its Doxford engines, which could turn out to be a world best seller.

The fixed price negotiated with Ellerman - no owner would accept escalation in the present market - should yield a reasonable profit to the state-owned yard, Mr Venus added.

Commenting on the order Mr David Lloyd, Ellerman director, said: "We wanted to purchase the most cost effective units we could find and we chose Appledore coupled with the Doxford engine in open international competition as best able to satisfy our criteria."

"It has been and continues to be Ellerman policy to build, when commercially practicable, in the United Kingdom, and we are delighted that this order has gone to a British yard."

Together with orders for roll-on and container ships on the north-east coast and in Northern Ireland the new contract brings to nearly £30m the value of Ellerman orders with British yards, with a further £20m in prospect.

### Nube denies call to reveal bank secrets

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Staff

Controversy over confidentiality between banks and customers is likely to stay at a high level, the National Union of Bank Employees (Nube) says. It wants information to be divulged to the tax authorities about customers' affairs.

Mr Leif Mills, Nube general secretary, said: "It is not our policy to make bank managers or any other bank staff betray their customers. But as a responsible union we want to encourage public debate on issues of concern such as tax liability, tax evasion, and tax avoidance."

He emphasized that the union was not seeking a change in company legislation to compel bank managers to divulge secrets or confidences acquired in the pursuit of business.

"A bank manager will obviously respect all things said to him by customers. A number of managers have said to us over the years that in a small minority of cases it really appears that customers would take advantage of that confidentiality, and they have wondered what was their position."

"The union position is that the banks must respect their customers' confidentiality. Nevertheless, it is a point worthy of public discussion. The Chancellor himself raised the issue in last year's debate on the Finance Act."

The issue arose through a letter to *The Times* from Mr Bill Vose, assistant secretary of Nube, the contents of which had been distorted by other newspapers, the union claimed yesterday.

Mr Vose said in the letter that the bankers' duty of secrecy was crucial in upholding the highest tradition of banking, "but a number of union members are becoming increasingly aware that they are sometimes forced to become custodians of information which indicates tax evasion on the part of a customer."

Mr Mills said yesterday: "We were simply pointing out that the union rejected the confidentiality argument of the minority report of the Bullock inquiry into industrial democracy, and we went on to say that there was another aspect of confidentiality that deserved public debate."

"Bankers have no wish to break the traditional banker/customer relationship, and neither has the union. But it is a point worthy of discussion as to what a bank manager should do when he knows that a customer might deliberately be evading tax liabilities. We have no fixed view on this, but it ought to be discussed in banking, in the union, and in the TUC."

Mr Mills said the degree to which "our honest query" aroused accusations of spying and being informants was indicative of the emotional attitudes surrounding the issue. The affair had been exaggerated in some newspaper accounts.

The issue was discussed at the Nube executive meeting yesterday, when it was emphasized that there was no attempt to change the traditional loyalty of banks to their customers.

### Royal Dutch plans \$300m bond issue

The Royal Dutch/Shell Group is considering a private placement in the Eurobond market of up to \$300m, which would make it the largest corporate bond issue floated internationally.

Sources said the issue will be made by a Royal Dutch subsidiary in the form of 10-year bonds with an indicated annual coupon rate of 7.75 per cent and a price around par.

The placement will be managed by the big three Swiss banks, Swiss Bank Corporation, Union Bank of Switzerland and Credit Suisse, sources said.

However, an executive at Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) said no final decision had yet been made concerning the terms and, therefore, he could not discuss the offering. His bank would not be acting as the placement manager.

### Insurance brokers referendum rejected

By Stephen Goodwin

A referendum among insurance brokers over establishing the Insurance Brokers Registration Council was firmly rejected by the Government yesterday.

Sending up the council is proposed in the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Bill, which provides for registering brokers and regulating their professional standards.

When the Commons standing committee stage of the Bill began yesterday, a discussion centred on the subject of consultation. Mr Roger Moore, Conservative MP for Faversham, proposed that Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, in consultation with the British Insurance Association, should establish a record of brokers and then conduct a referendum on establishing the council.

Consultation was vital, Mr Moore said. The Bill could deprive people of their freedom to call themselves insurance brokers.

Although the British Insurance Brokers Council said 9,000 people were calling themselves brokers only 3,000 were members of the four organizations represented by the BIBC.

Mr John Pym, Conservative MP for Harrow, West, said the Bill's main sponsor, said members of the BIBC represented 95 per cent of the total premium income of the British insurance market handled by brokers.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under Secretary for Trade, said the amendment was unnecessary. There already was a safeguard that the Secretary of State would bring the Bill into effect until he was satisfied there had been proper consultation.

Mr Moore withdrew his amendment. If necessary he would come back to consultation at the report stage.

### Disruption mounts at Leyland

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland is facing its worst disruption for months. Three of its main Midlands car assembly areas are already at a standstill, a fourth is being progressively run down and its central bodymaking factory has halted. Some 11,000 workers are affected.

The main trouble stems from a strike by 1,300 workers at the Castle Bromwich bodymaking plant, where another 2,000 men are laid off. This plant supplies body shells to most of Leyland's car assembly areas throughout the Midlands.

Already Jaguar output at Coventry has been halted and 1,300 laid off. Mini assembly at Longbridge has also stopped and another 2,000 workers made idle.

At the Rover plant at Solihull 300 men had to be laid off the new 3,500 model.

The trouble at Castle Bromwich centres on reorganization plans for Leyland's bodymaking and paint shop plants. This involves moving some skilled workers to new jobs.

Leyland's other trouble centre is Coventry where the Triumph car plant is at a standstill with 3,300 workers laid off because of the continuing strike by 350 paint shop workers who are protesting about the management's use of industrial engineers on work study exercises in their department.

At Cowley, Oxford, another 650 are idle as Leyland's spares department because of a strike Ford threat: as at Ford's Dagenham works toolmakers yesterday without a threat of a strike from Monday. A union spokesman said that management had agreed to meet an engineering union official and shop stewards in London on February 21. The toolmakers want higher pay for the job.

### Price increase on 'dumped' trucks

By Edward Townsend

Importers of large dumper trucks from Russia have agreed to a substantial increase in prices, understood in the case of one model to amount to at least £10,000, to avoid anti-dumping duties.

The decision follows the ending of a 16-month investigation by the Department of Trade into complaints from British manufacturers about Russian machines. The department said yesterday that it was satisfied the machines were being dumped and that material injury was being caused to the British industry.

It added, however, that no duty would be imposed as long as the importers observed an undertaking to revise prices to eliminate the margins of dumping that were found.

The complaints, which came from about five British manufacturers, concerned the prices of 30-ton and 15-ton Russian trucks of the type used for off-road operations such as earthmoving and quarrying.

Differing specifications and the specialized nature of such machines prompted the department to seek independent assessments and the inquiry became the department's longest standing anti-dumping investigation.

The manufacturers claimed that the larger model was being sold at prices well below those of home-produced vehicles, which could cost between £50,000 and £70,000, and about 25 per cent lower in the case of a smaller truck.

The Russian prices were increased last month, but in line with the undertaking now being revised again.

The Department of Trade clearly believes the undertaking to be preferable to the imposition of duty as it meets the demands of the British industry while hopefully doing little damage to Anglo-Soviet trade relations.

Unopposed, the Russian organization in Britain which sells the trucks, said yesterday it still did not consider that its prices constituted dumping particularly as, in the case of the 30-tonne truck, it had sold only four in Britain last year.

### In brief

#### Plessey awarded £843,000 development grants

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Correspondent

Grants amounting to £843,000 are being made by the Department of Industry to Plessey Numerical Controls of Poole, Dorset, for the development of new products over the next five years.

The money will be used to accelerate the development of numerical control equipment based on the company's "RUSC" system of microprocessor control.

This system which was announced a year ago is designed to automate the operation and increase the productivity of machine tools. It uses two separate units: a "loader/editor" or programming terminal; and a controller which is used to set up the machine tool.

Since its introduction, Plessey reports, the new equipment has been applied to a range of industrial and machine applications which previously had not been tackled by electronic control.

Industries using the equipment include those of cars, glass, aerospace and steel. Machine types include mills, drills, lathes, routers, grinding machines, pipe benders, glass cutters, frame benders, screw cutters, crane controls, hoist controls, blast furnace robots, plate benders and welding machines.

Plessey Numerical Controls now claims to be the largest indigenous European supplier of numerical control systems.

### Bonn earmarks DM4,000m for spending projects

From Peter Norman  
Bonn, Feb 9

The West German Government intends that orders worth between DM3,000m (£750m) and DM4,000m should be placed this year as part of the Bonn Government's three-stage investment programme now being drawn up in Bonn.

Dr Hans Friedrichs, economics minister, and Dr Hans Apel, the finance minister, today gave the Cabinet an interim report on the programme. It will be discussed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with the prime ministers of the various German Länder on Friday and scheduled to receive its final Cabinet blessing at the end of March.

Dr Armin Grünwald, the West German Government spokesman, said the Bonn Government sees a three-stage financing of the programme. Part would come from the Federal Government, part from a 50-50 basis with the Länder while the third and smallest portion would be financed jointly by the Länder and local authorities. The necessary funds would be raised on the capital market.

Grünwald said the Government intended to operate the programme in a flexible manner by reacting to possible changes in the economy. Accordingly, there is no firm spending plan for 1978 and subsequent years, although it is still assumed that the programme will total a maximum of DM10,000m to DM12,000m and not extend beyond the present legislative period, which ends in December, 1980.

In drawing up the programme, government officials have been instructed to concentrate on investments that will not involve subsequent cost burdens.

### DOWTY GROUP LIMITED

Interim Statement—Half-year to 30th September, 1976

The unaudited results for the half-year to 30th September last are shown below together with comparative figures for last year. Trading profits increased by 35% over the first half of last year reflecting both increased turnover and better margins to which all divisions contributed. The public accountants' audit of the effect of the change of basis in accounting for stock in accordance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 9 of the Accounting Standards Committee (see Note 1). The results of the hydraulic division and industrial hydraulic division reflect a recovery from the depressed level of activity a year ago.

Group forecasts for the second half year indicate that this higher level of sales and profit will be maintained.

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 1.98p per share (half the present permitted maximum for the year) amounting to £1,121,262 which compares with 1.6p per share (£1,011,172) last year after adjusting for the one for two share split in 1975. The interim dividend will be paid on 31st March, 1977 to all shareholders registered at the close of business on 25th February, 1977.

| 1975/76                 |                         |         | 1976/77                 |                         |         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Half year to 30th Sept. | Half year to 31st March | TOTAL   | Half year to 30th Sept. | Half year to 31st March | TOTAL   |
| £'000                   | £'000                   | £'000   | £'000                   | £'000                   | £'000   |
| 38,976                  | 43,847                  | 82,823  | 38,976                  | 43,847                  | 82,823  |
| 20,087                  | 18,894                  | 38,981  | 20,087                  | 18,894                  | 38,981  |
| 59,073                  | 62,741                  | 121,814 | 59,073                  | 62,741                  | 121,814 |

| 1975/76                 |                         |         | 1976/77                 |                         |         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Half year to 30th Sept. | Half year to 31st March | TOTAL   | Half year to 30th Sept. | Half year to 31st March | TOTAL   |
| £'000                   | £'000                   | £'000   | £'000                   | £'000                   | £'000   |
| 38,976                  | 43,847                  | 82,823  | 38,976                  | 43,847                  | 82,823  |
| 20,087                  | 18,894                  | 38,981  | 20,087                  | 18,894                  | 38,981  |
| 59,073                  | 62,741                  | 121,814 | 59,073                  | 62,741                  | 121,814 |

**TURNOVER**

U.K. 45,356  
Overseas and export 21,725  
67,281

**TRADING PROFIT**

(Note 1) 8,732  
(Marginal) (13.0%)  
Interest 157  
1,889

**PROFIT BEFORE TAX** 8,732  
Tax (including U.K. Corporation tax at 52%) 4,361  
**PROFIT AFTER TAX** 4,242  
Extraordinary items (Note 2) 4,250

**PROFIT AFTER TAX AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS** 8,492  
Dividends 1,121  
**RETAINED PROFIT** 7,343

Earnings per share (basic) 7.4p  
(Note 3)

1. Including £550,000 being the estimated effect for the period of the adoption of a revised basis of stock valuation in accordance with SSAP.

2. Estimated effect of the change of basis in accordance with SSAP on the valuation of stock and work-in-progress at 1st April, 1976. 1976 figure related to exchange rate adjustments.

3. Adjusted for capitalisation issue of one for two in October, 1976.

**THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY**

1967 1968 1973 1974 1975

**DOWTY**

Cheltenham, England

### Commodities moved

| Commodity  | Price |
|------------|-------|
| 43p to 80p |       |
| 5p to 25p  |       |
| 10p to 15p |       |
| 15p to 20p |       |
| 18p to 45p |       |
| 5p to 21p  |       |
| 1p to 35p  |       |
| 1p to 30p  |       |
| 1p to 25p  |       |

43p to 80p  
5p to 25p  
10p to 15p  
15p to 20p  
18p to 45p  
5p to 21p  
1p to 35p  
1p to 30p  
1p to 25p

43p to 80p  
5p to 25p  
10p to 15p  
15p to 20p  
18p to 45p  
5p to 21p  
1p to 35p  
1p to 30p  
1p to 25p

43p to 80p  
5p to 25p  
10p to 15p  
15p to 20p  
18p to 45p  
5p to 21p  
1p to 35p  
1p to 30p  
1p to 25p

### THE POUND

| Bank        | Rate | Bank                | Rate |
|-------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Australia   | 1.63 | Bank of England     | 1.58 |
| Austria     | 1.63 | Bank of France      | 1.58 |
| Belgium     | 1.63 | Bank of Germany     | 1.58 |
| Canada      | 1.63 | Bank of Italy       | 1.58 |
| Denmark     | 1.63 | Bank of Japan       | 1.58 |
| Finland     | 1.63 | Bank of Netherlands | 1.58 |
| France      | 1.63 | Bank of Norway      | 1.58 |
| Germany     | 1.63 | Bank of Sweden      | 1.58 |
| Greece      | 1.63 | Bank of Switzerland | 1.58 |
| Hong Kong   | 1.63 | Bank of Taiwan      | 1.58 |
| India       | 1.63 | Bank of Thailand    | 1.58 |
| Italy       | 1.63 | Bank of Turkey      | 1.58 |
| Japan       | 1.63 | Bank of USA         | 1.58 |
| Netherlands | 1.63 | Bank of USSR        | 1.58 |
| Norway      | 1.63 | Bank of Yugoslavia  | 1.58 |
| Sweden      | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Switzerland | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Taiwan      | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Thailand    | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Turkey      | 1.63 |                     |      |
| USA         | 1.63 |                     |      |
| USSR        | 1.63 |                     |      |
| Yugoslavia  | 1.63 |                     |      |

### £87m sought in state aid for machine tools

The Government's reorganised machine tool aid scheme is attracting more interest from manufacturers, the Department of Industry reported yesterday.

By the end of January the number of applications approved or under consideration had risen from 52 to 149.

Applications came from 92 machine tool companies and 49 toolmaking companies. They cover projects worth £87m.

### Workers blamed for closure of company

Some 400 workers are to lose their jobs at Wolverhampton with the closure of a 300-year-old company, James Gibbons Limited. Employees have been given three months' notice.

The company blames the decision on a deadlock in a dispute with white-collar workers over a wage dispute.

### Pages

| Page | Section                 |
|------|-------------------------|
| 25   | Share prices            |
| 26   | Wall Street             |
| 27   | Bank Base Rates Table   |
| 28   | Company Meeting Reports |
| 29   | Alcan Aluminium         |
| 30   | Interim Statement       |
| 31   | Dowty Group             |

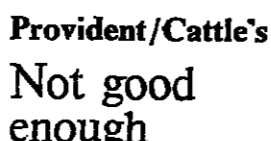
### Company Notice

| Page | Section                  |
|------|--------------------------|
| 25   | Banco do Brasil          |
| 26   | Prospectus               |
| 27   | Harris Malaysian Estates |
| 28   | Redemption Notice        |
| 29   | E.N.E.L.                 |

### Racal and Applied Digital in Milgo talks

New York, Feb 9—Racal Electronic confirmed today that exploratory discussions had been held between representa-





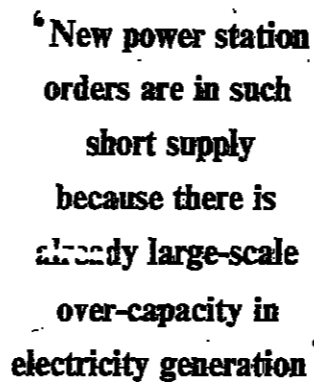
## Market analysis

# Introducing ERP

## Exemptor? • So

Solomon and U

# How long before the power plant makers run out of steam?



**Bullock Report**  
In yesterday's article by Professor Schmitthoff on the Bullock Report it was

## Bullock Report

In yesterday's article by Professor Schmittbhooff on the Bullock Report it was inadvertently stated that the minority report advocated that employees should have to complete 10 years' service before being able to take part in elections to a supervisory board. This is in fact the proposed qualifying period for an individual to be a candidate for election as an employee representative.

## The pay paradox

For practical purposes the essential determinant of the changes in *ex post* real pay is changes in real output. If the *FUC* increases *ex ante* real pay (supposing it to be able to do so), there may be a very temporary increase in real output in response to the increased real purchasing power of earned incomes. But this will quickly run into collision with the given supply of money and so cause a rise in real interest rates which will force the level of economic activity back towards its previous level.

**Peter Jay**  
**Economics Editor**

Undoubtedly, the general interest broadly coincides with the TUC interest in securing the highest possible *ex post* real pay and real output and therefore the lowest possible *ex ante* real pay. The only difficult question of empirical judgment is to recognize the moment when the inherent costs—in impaired labour market flexibility—of any form of pay restraint *plus* the costs of "buying" trade union cooperation (costs of tax cuts in the case of income tax cuts) are negative—i.e. the benefits to output and real pay.

## Business Diary: Caveat emptor? • Solomon and Uncle Sam

I think a  
 , as applied to an  
 urnature and pic-  
 ke Business Diary,  
 means what it says  
 neers' forms, that  
 I fancy to one of  
 swing day but are  
 there on the day  
 tion then the  
 ill bid on your  
 stated amount.  
 nt, the auctioneer  
 behalf of both the  
 he seller—always  
 if sometimes  
 it is it sometimes  
 ry than it should

Had he been at the auction, it appears he could have had the better picture for less than he ended up paying for the inferior one.

Intrigued by the events of the day, he sought second opinions. One from a friend in another auctioneering firm in the locality and one from somebody in the antique trade, also in the same area.

The first said that some auctioneers regularly boost selling prices by artificially driving up bids to the level of the highest reserve. The second said he never left reserves for the same reason.

a absent buyer  
at he or she had  
by being outbid.  
her for the same  
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appears that with  
rs, the bidding is  
scent case of a  
who, passing  
ll country town,  
e bids on three  
e of furniture  
and two pictures  
(ly).  
e was knocked  
his absence for  
e figure. He  
picture for his  
e and narrowly  
As a result, he  
m sour grapes.  
re was a mix-up  
ring of the bids,  
ed placing the  
two reserves on  
the two pictures  
a. It was the  
he secured—at  
maximum price  
better.

## Hello Mr Chips

Anthony Solomon, the new Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the American Treasury, is a sharp contrast to the man he replaced—Edwin Yeo, a banker, Jack Bennett, an Exxon executive, and Paul Volcker, a Chase Manhattan and Federal Reserve economist.

To start with, he spent 1975 and early 1976 as a sculptor. In the past year he has devoted his energies to the establishment of a National Justice Foundation, dedicated to the memory of his daughter, Nicky, a student at George Washington University, who was brutally murdered in Washington in March, 1976.

The Foundation's aim is to improve the criminal justice system in and around the capital.

Solomon, who at 57, takes this Treasury post somewhat later in life than most of the three, who were all in their forties, is, unlike them, an experienced government hand. He

was held no fewer than nine assorted government posts, beginning from a War Department position in 1941, being followed by a post as assistant secretary of the State Department under Lyndon Johnson's Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

When the government jobs he has taken degrees at Harvard University, run a company in Mexico, worked for the World Bank, and worked for the State Department on the creation of special drawing rights, been a Wall Street securities analyst and played a key role in formulating the Bretton Woods system in 1944.

His immediate predecessor at the Treasury, Edwin Yeo, has been appointed executive vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago and the bank's chairman of the board and chairman of its asset and liability management committee.

**Yours poetically**  
... building inspector with the  
municipal council of Geln-  
hausen, West Germany, has

we'll find ourselves back  
taken to writing his official  
letter in verse.  
Friedel, August 47, among  
other things handles requests  
or planning permission for  
privatize houses and issues  
scences to landlords wanting  
to rent property to tenants.  
German loggers does not  
translate easily into English,  
ut there follows an approxi-  
mation of the letter he wrote  
to me when I wanted a build-  
ing permit for a house:  
Dear housebuilder, Mr  
Merten,  
Your building permit is now  
contain.  
You've got luck, the waiting's  
ended—  
my list of charges is  
appended.  
The bill involves 3,000  
marks—  
pay up once, or there'll  
be  
With friendly greetings  
unconcealed,  
yours truly, Friedel (signed  
and sealed).

Turning down a landlord's  
those property, in Adam's  
view, was not yet ready for  
criticism, he wrote :  
There is no window and no  
door,  
no doorway to the upper  
floor.  
The roof still badly needs  
completing.  
Friedel sends respectful  
greeting.  
Adam says that composing  
letter in the usual official  
manner took longer than  
the three minutes he needs for  
rhyming reply of 60 words  
to be added (as nearly as trans-  
lation permits):  
Let's drop this killing,  
dusty prose,  
that every single voter knows  
in his pocket with the  
planners,  
in favour of poetic manners.

The Novotel hotel on Bradford's Lawrence Industrial Estate had to import 30 staff from France. There are plenty of local people willing and able to work there but the only bus service stops about three quarters of a mile short of the hotel and nobody wants to walk the last 200 yards. The council is to grant £40,000 to bring the road up to standard but nobody has yet seen the money. West Yorkshire County Council's planning authority, are a little embarrassed. "They acknowledge that the time needed for widening and are trying to acquire two small pieces of land to make this possible, but the owner of one lives in Canada and is proving hard to find."

*This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.  
It does not constitute an invitation to the Public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.*

# **HARRISONS MALAYSIAN ESTATES**

## **Limited**

*(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No. 226,4282)*

### **Share Capital**

Shares of 10p each

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| <b>Authorised</b>                         | <b><u>£16,750,000.00</u></b> |
| <b>Issued and to be issued fully paid</b> | <b><u>£16,695,267.20</u></b> |

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the Shares of Harrison's Malaysian Estates Limited ("the Company") issued and to be issued in accordance with the offers for Golden Hope Plantations Limited, The London Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company, Limited and The Pataing Rubber Estates, Limited contained in an offer document dated 17th January, 1977. Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Exel Statistical Service and copies of these particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excluded) up to and including 25th February, 1977 from:

**BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED**  
88 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DT

*Brokers to the Introduction:*  
**CAZENOVE & CO.,** 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2A 7AN and The Stock Exchange

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

## IN RE EQUITY FUNDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA SECURITIES LITIGATION

M.D.L. DOCKET NO. 142-MML  
(ALL CASES)

### IMPORTANT NOTICE OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS AND CLASS ACTION DETERMINATION TO PRESENT AND FORMER OWNERS OF SECURITIES OF EQUITY FUNDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND EQUITY FUNDING CAPITAL CORPORATION, N.V., AND TO OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS

This Notice is given pursuant to federal law (Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure) and pursuant to orders of the United States District Court for the Central District of California ("the Court") filed March 26, 1976, December 20, 1976 and January 25, 1977. It is to inform you of certain judicial proceedings and of proposed settlements providing for the payment in the gross amount of approximately Sixty Million Dollars (\$60,000,000).

#### PART ONE: NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION DETERMINATION

1. The above-entitled litigation (the "litigation") combines many individual and class actions brought throughout the United States after trading in the securities of Equity Funding Corporation of America ("EFCA") was suspended.

2. The litigation (which is distinct from the reorganization proceedings and other legal proceedings affecting EFCA) consists of certain claims made on behalf of persons who held securities issued by EFCA or Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.V. The plaintiffs' pleadings allege that the apparent success of EFCA and its subsidiaries from 1954 to 1973 was a fiction, the result of a fraudulent scheme of massive proportions and that the published financial statements and reports of EFCA included false and misleading statements of material facts relating to EFCA's earnings, assets and liabilities. The defendants are various former EFCA officers and directors, and certain persons, firms and entities related to EFCA or who had dealings with EFCA. They include EFCA's managing underwriters, certain of its auditors, its securities, a reinsurer of life insurance policies and, in addition, certain sellers of EFCA securities in March 1973, their representatives, and certain persons who communicated non-public information about the fraudulent scheme ("trading defendants"). Also named as defendants are the executors, trustees, and beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan, Chairman of EFCA's board of directors until his death in 1968. The claims for money against the defendants are brought under various provisions of the federal securities laws and as to certain defendants under principles of common law fraud, negligence, and breach of fiduciary duty. The claims against the trading defendants are brought on behalf of purchasers of EFCA securities during a portion of March 1973 when it is alleged that certain of the trading defendants sold EFCA securities with non-public information about this fraudulent scheme.

3. The defendants have denied liability and have asserted various defenses. Except as to certain former officers of EFCA, the Court has not adjudicated whether the claims or the defenses have any merit.

4. You need do nothing if you desire to be included in a class of which you are a member. However, you will not be entitled to share in the proceeds of any favorable judgment or settlement, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, unless you file a valid and timely proof of claim and release in accordance with the requirements set forth in Part Seven of this Notice.

5. On March 26, 1976, the Court ruled that certain claims made in the litigation may proceed and be maintained as class claims on behalf of a plaintiff class consisting of all open market purchasers of EFCA securities (e.g., stock, debentures and warrants), and their successors in interest, who were holders of EFCA securities at the time trading in EFCA securities was suspended on March 27, 1973, excluding all defendants except Fidelity Corporation and those of the trading defendants who were such holders. The Court has also ruled that this class shall include the following five subclasses:

- (i) **Subclass One**—consisting of those members of the class who were holders of EFCA's 9½% debentures issued pursuant to the prospectus of December 9, 1970 and who are asserting claims under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.
- (ii) **Subclass Two**—consisting of those members of the class who were holders of EFCA's 5½% debentures issued pursuant to the prospectus of December 7, 1971.
- (iii) **Subclass Three**—consisting of those members of the class who acquired their EFCA securities in exchange for their stock in Bankers National Life Insurance Co., which exchange occurred on or about October 12, 1971.
- (iv) **Subclass Four**—consisting of those members of the class who acquired their EFCA securities in exchange for their stock in Liberty Savings & Loan which exchange occurred on or about September 14, 1970.
- (v) **Subclass Five**—consisting of those members of the class, excluding the trading defendants, who purchased their EFCA securities on the open market between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, as to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

The plaintiff class and subclasses described above are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Certified Class" in this Notice. If the description of the Certified Class includes you, then you are a member of the Certified Class.

6. Any member of the Certified Class may be excluded from the Certified Class upon specific request in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of the Certified Class who is also a member of Subclass Five may be excluded solely from Subclass Five upon a request which so specifies, such request to be made in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of the Certified Class who does request exclusion solely from Subclass Five and who does not request exclusion from the Certified Class shall remain a member of the Certified Class. Members of the Certified Class who request exclusion from any class of which they are members (other than those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five) will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in the litigation, favorable to the Certified Class, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, nor will they be bound by the terms of any settlement or of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse.

7. (a) If you are a member of the Certified Class and do not request exclusion from the Certified Class, you may receive the benefit of and you will be bound by any judgment or settlement favorable to the Certified Class. You will also be bound by and will recover nothing pursuant to any judgment adverse to the Certified Class. However, if there is such an adverse judgment, you will not in any circumstances have any liability for attorneys' fees.

(b) If you are a member of Subclass Five and request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, you will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in this litigation favorable to Subclass Five, including the settlement described in section I of this Notice, nor will you be bound by the terms of any settlement or of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

8. All the settling defendants named and described in Part Two of this Notice (the "Settling Defendants") (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) have stipulated, and the Court has also ruled, only for the purposes of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, that the term "open market purchasers" in the definition of the Certified Class above shall include all purchasers of EFCA securities. If the description of the Certified Class as so extended includes you, then you are a member of the Certified Class, and the provisions of this Notice which relate to the Certified Class relate to you. All the Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) have also stipulated, and the Court has also ruled, only for the purposes of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, that the litigation may proceed against the Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) as a class action on behalf of additional classes, described as follows:

(i) **Settlement Class A**—All purchasers (and their successors in interest) of 5½% subordinated debentures (unlisted) due 1980, and 7½% subordinated notes due 1974, issued by Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.V., and guaranteed by EFCA, who purchased such debentures or notes on or prior to March 27, 1973 and who continue to hold the same or who suffered losses as a result of selling or otherwise disposing of such debentures or notes, excluding all defendants other than Fidelity Corporation and the trading defendants.

(ii) **Settlement Class B**—All purchasers (and their successors in interest) of EFCA securities who purchased such securities on or prior to March 27, 1973 and who suffered losses as a result of selling or otherwise disposing of such securities, excluding all defendants other than Fidelity Corporation and the trading defendants.

Such classes are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Settlement Classes" and individually as a "Settlement Class" in this Notice. If the description of either of the Settlement Classes includes you, then you are a member of a Settlement Class.

9. Any member of a Settlement Class may be excluded from a Settlement Class upon specific request in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of a Settlement Class who is also a member of Subclass Five may be excluded solely from Subclass Five upon a request which so specifies, such request to be made in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of a Settlement Class who does request exclusion solely from Subclass Five and who does not request exclusion from such Settlement Class shall remain a member of such Settlement Class. Members of a Settlement Class who request exclusion from any class of which they are members (other than those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five) will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, nor will they be bound by the terms of any settlement. If you are a member of a Settlement Class and do not request exclusion from such Settlement Class, you may receive the benefit of and you will be bound by the settlements if the Court approves such settlements. However, you will not in any circumstances have any liability for attorneys' fees, except insofar as the same may be paid out of the proceeds of settlements. If you are a member of a Settlement Class and Subclass Five and request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, you will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in the litigation favorable to Subclass Five, including the settlement described in section I of this Notice, nor will you be bound by the terms of any settlement or of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to the claims asserted by Subclass Five against the trading defendants.

10. If you do not request exclusion from the class of which you are a member, you may, but are not required to, enter an appearance through counsel of your own choosing. If you do not request exclusion, you will be represented by counsel designated by the Court. Their names and addresses may be obtained by writing the representatives of plaintiffs' counsel: Jack Corbitt and Marshall B. Grossman, 55 Schwartz, Alschuler & Grossman and Corbitt & Shapiro, 380 Century Park East, Suite 1212, Los Angeles, California 90067.

11. If you wish to be excluded from the Certified Class, a Settlement Class or solely from Subclass Five, you must submit a written request for exclusion postmarked on or before April 4, 1977. Any such request must be addressed to the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Post Office Box 76971, Los Angeles, California 90076, must refer to the above-entitled litigation as "In Re Equity Funding Corporation of America Securities Litigation, M.D.L. 142-MML", must include your name and address and a statement that you request exclusion, and should also describe the type of securities you purchased, the date or dates of such purchase, the number of shares of stock, notes, debentures or warrants you purchased, the face value of debentures or notes you purchased, the price paid or consideration given by you for the securities you purchased, and if you sold any such securities, the proceeds of sale. If you received any cash or shares of the common stock of Orion Capital Corporation in connection with the EFCA reorganization proceedings, or the liquidation of any subsidiary of EFCA whether based on any settlement or compromise agreement with the Trustee of EFCA, or on any claim form and ballot submitted by you or on your behalf in the EFCA reorganization proceedings, you should also state the amount of cash and the number of shares of common stock of Orion Capital Corporation you received. If you wish to be excluded solely from Subclass Five, your written request for exclusion must so state. If you obtained such securities by gift, inheritance or operation of law, you should provide the required information as it applies to your predecessor.

12. If you wish to be excluded from the Certified Class, a Settlement Class or solely from Subclass Five, you must request exclusion in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice even if you have filed your own lawsuit based on any EFCA-related claims, and even if your lawsuit is part of the litigation. All class members who do not request exclusion, as well as those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, will be enjoined and barred from commencing or continuing to prosecute any lawsuits in this Court or in any other court, state or federal, against the Settling Defendants and any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees, trustees and agents, except against defendant Arkus-Dunlop with respect to certain claims described in paragraph 30 below, based on any EFCA-related claims, including claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation. However, those members of Subclass Five who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five will not be enjoined or barred from commencing or continuing to prosecute any lawsuits against the trading defendants.

13. As used in this Notice the term "EFCA-related claims" refers to claims arising out of or with respect to any financial statements of EFCA or its subsidiaries; any prospectuses, registration statements, proxy statements, or offering circulars, or any amendments therein, issued by EFCA or any of its subsidiaries; any transactions or occurrences involving EFCA or its subsidiaries (or any officers or employees of EFCA or its subsidiaries); or any securities or evidences of indebtedness issued by EFCA or its subsidiaries.

#### PART TWO: NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT HEARING AND SUMMARIES OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS

14. The Court has ordered that a hearing (the "Settlement Hearing") be held before the Honorable Malcolm M. Lucas, United States District Judge for the Central District of California, in Room 11 of the United States Court House, 313 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on April 29, 1977, at 10:00 A.M., to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the terms and conditions of each of the proposed settlements and the proposed Plan of Allocation for proceeds of settlements (described in section P of this Notice).

15. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have investigated the facts and circumstances regarding the claims against the Settling Defendants and the defenses thereto, and the financial condition of certain of the Settling Defendants. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have concluded that such settlements are in the best interests of the plaintiff classes.

16. Each of the settlements, except those with the Trustee of EFCA and certain former directors, officers and employees of EFCA, provides that it is subject to termination if members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes, holding claims which in the aggregate exceed amounts stated in separate written agreements filed with the Court under seal, request exclusion. The settlement with the Subclass Five

Settling Defendants described in section I of this Notice is subject to termination if certain members of Subclass Five or members of Subclass Five holding claims which in the aggregate exceed an amount set forth in a separate written agreement filed with the Court under seal request exclusion.

17. If the Court disapproves any of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, or if they are terminated according to their terms, then the rights and duties of the parties to any such settlements will continue as if no settlement agreements had been executed.

18. The settlements described in Part Two of this Notice relate only to the Settling Defendants and the Trustee of EFCA. Each such settlement will be considered by the Court on its own merits independent of the other settlements and independent of the Plan of Allocation. The litigation will continue as against the non-settling defendants, including defendants Stanley Goldblum (former Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of EFCA and director and officer of numerous subsidiaries of EFCA), James H. Banks (former EFCA and EFLIC Assistant Secretary and Counsel), Lloyd D. Edgus (former EFCA Group Controller and Vice-President—Financial Services and officer of Bankers National Life Insurance Co. ("Bankers"), a subsidiary of EFCA), Arthur S. Lewis (former EFCA Assistant Vice-President and Secretary, EFLIC Director, Vice-President and Secretary), Mark C. Lewis (former EFCA and EFLIC employee), Paul Marwick Mitchell & Co. (former auditors of Liberty Savings & Loan Association and Northern Life Insurance Company, subsidiaries of EFCA), and certain other defendants.

19. The amounts to be paid under the proposed settlements are summarized as follows:

| A. Settling Defendants  | Amount to be Paid |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Seidman & Seidman, Haskins & Sells, and certain of their alleged present and former partners, employees and agents. | \$2,000,000       |
| (ii) Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. (formerly known as Bache & Co.), and New York Securities Co., Incorporated.  | \$3,467,500       |
| (iii) Joseph Froggatt & Co. and certain of its former partners.   | \$3,460,000       |
| (iv) Millman & Robertson, Inc.  | \$3,000,000       |
| (v) The Estate of Michael R. Riordan, and certain donees of and beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan.   | \$2,000,000       |
| (vi) Pennsylvania Life Company and certain of its subsidiaries, directors, officers and employees.  | \$4,000,000       |
| (vii) Certain former directors, officers and employees of EFCA and its subsidiaries.  | \$27,551          |
| (viii) Dishy, Easton & Co.  | \$50,000          |
| (ix) Subclass Five Settling Defendants.   | \$4,000,000       |
| B. The Trustee of EFCA  | \$250,000         |

\* Pursuant to the settlement with the Trustee of EFCA (described in section B of this Notice) \$24 million plus certain other amounts will be paid to the Trustee out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Pursuant to the agreement between the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section M of this Notice) \$750,000 will be paid to certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Pursuant to the agreement between the members of Subclass Five and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section L of this Notice) the above described sum of \$750,000 is to be assigned to the members of Subclass Five.

Summaries of the proposed settlements follow. For the full details of the settlements, you may desire to refer to the agreements of settlement on file with the Court at the address set forth in paragraph 6 of this Notice and at other designated locations as referred to in paragraph 54 of this Notice.

A. **Settlement With Defendants Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Haskins & Sells and Seidman & Seidman, and Certain of Their Alleged Present and Former Partners, Employees and Agents**

20. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, Seidman & Seidman, Haskins & Sells, Philip J. Wolfson, Julian S. H. Weiner, Solomon Block, Marvin A. Lichtig, Bernard G. Daskin, Edward Clark, John E. Mitchell, Dean J. Boasalis, Frank M. Zveroff, Jr., Leonard Bagen, R. Peter Fishman, Robert Gorin, J. O. Rodgers, the Estate of Benjamin H. Lapin (by Ada Lapin, executrix), Arthur M. Hartsband, Melvin Band, Saul Brub, George Mandel, Thomas F. Egan, Frank J. Flamm, Samuel B. Ratoff, Lorin H. Wilson (as representative of a class of all individual partners of Haskins & Sells who were partners of that accounting firm at any time during the period when Haskins & Sells was retained by Equity Funding Life Insurance Company), and Robert L. Spencer (as representative of a class of all individual partners of Seidman & Seidman who were partners of that accounting firm at any time during the period when Seidman & Seidman was retained by EFCA or any of its subsidiaries) (collectively referred to as "Settling Accountant Defendants").

21. The settlement requires payment of \$39,000,000, in cash (the "Accountants' Settlement Fund"), and the deposit of same at interest pending distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Settling Accountant Defendants or any of their present and former partners, employees, agents and insurers.

22. The money to be paid in settlement of these claims should be considered in connection with the settlement with the EFCA Trustee described in section B below. Payment will be made out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to the EFCA Trustee as described in section B below.

23. Because the Settling Accountant Defendants have agreed to pay \$39,000,000, it is necessary to reasonably assure the Settling Accountant Defendants that they will not be at risk for additional payments. Therefore, the settlement provides for the creation of an Accountants' Indemnification Fund as a portion of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel may negotiate with the Settling Accountant Defendants to increase the Accountants' Indemnification Fund from the Accountants' Settlement Fund if required to preserve the settlement. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund will be, at a minimum, \$39,000,000. It is a theoretical, but realistic, possibility that the Accountants' Indemnification Fund could approach or equal the total Accountants' Settlement Fund. The total Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be calculated as set forth in the stipulation for settlement and in a supplemental agreement between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Settling Accountant Defendants which has been filed under seal with the Court.

24. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be used to defend and indemnify the Settling Accountant Defendants and their present and former partners, employees and agents against any EFCA-related claims which have been or may be asserted against any of them with respect to services rendered as accountants (including auditing services, management advisory and other consulting services and tax services) to EFCA or any of its subsidiaries, and to pay the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending such claims, and to pay any settlements or judgments based on such claims.

25. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be held and invested and not completely distributed until the final disposition (by payment, settlement, release, satisfaction or final adjudication in favor of the Settling Accountant Defendants) of such claims referred to in paragraph 24 above or until 37 months after the last date for class members to file requests for exclusion, whichever date is later. The remainder of the Accountants' Indemnification Fund, if any, shall then be distributed.

26. The settlement contains additional provisions designed to protect the Settling Accountant Defendants against risk of liability over and above the amount paid in settlement. These include provisions that class members who do not request exclusion as well as those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, may be required to release their judgments, if any, obtained against anyone based on EFCA-related claims by crediting to such judgments an amount equal to the judgments,

if any, entered in favor of any such judgment debtor (by way of contribution, indemnity or otherwise) against the Settling Accountant Defendants, and to add to the Accountants' Indemnification Fund the cash proceeds of judgments or settlements recovered by class member against anyone based on EFCA-related claims, until any of certain conditions specified in the stipulation of settlement (such as obtaining releases in favor of the Settling Accountant Defendants) has been satisfied. The settlement further provides that the settlement is conditioned upon certain of the trading defendants releasing the Settling Accountant Defendants from all EFCA-related claims, including claims to contribution and indemnity, and that such releases will cause the additional protective provisions described in this paragraph to be satisfied with respect to claims of the members of Subclass Five against those trading defendants who give such releases.

#### B. Settlement With The EFCA Trustee

27. Since shortly after its collapse in 1973, EFCA has been in reorganization proceedings in the Court under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, *In the Matter of Equity Funding Corporation of America*, No. 73-03467 (the "reorganization proceedings"). EFCA's Amended Plan of Reorganization (dated February 23, 1976) includes settlement and compromise between the Trustee of the EFCA estate (the "Trustee") and the plaintiff classes of their potentially competing claims against certain of EFCA's auditors, including Seidman & Seidman; Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin; Wolfson, Weiner & Co.; and Haskins & Sells as follows:

(i) The plaintiff classes and the Trustee shall share equally in any amount payable either in settlement with or on account of judgment against EFCA's said auditors in the litigation or in the Trustee's own action against the accountants (Loeffler, as Trustee v. Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapin, No. 75-301-MML (C.D. Cal.) until the Trustee has received the sum of \$24 million plus \$54,491.2 in attorneys' fees for the Trustee's special counsel, and reimbursement of certain costs. The amounts paid to the Trustee are to be distributed or employed by the Trustee as set forth in the Amended Plan of Reorganization.

(ii) The Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization further provides that the Trustee will pay to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes \$250,000.

(iii) The Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization, including the settlement and compromise described in subparagraph (i) above, has already received creditor and District Court approval of the reorganization proceedings. (Two persons who claim to be creditors of EFCA have appealed from the order of approval, a fact that is now pending.) The settlement and compromise set forth in the Amended Plan of Reorganization is, however, subject to the further approval of the Honorable Malcolm M. Lucas, United States District Judge in the litigation. Representative plaintiffs' counsel and the Trustee have also agreed that in connection with the agreements with the Trustee described in section B of this Notice the members of the plaintiff class will discontinue their appeals from the order of the Court entered in the reorganization proceedings granting the Trustee's application to enjoin the prosecution of certain actions against EFCA's subsidiaries.

28. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Trustee have agreed that the Trustee will pay to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes the sum of \$187,500 in compromise of claim for indemnity asserted against the Trustee by defendants Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. and New York Securities Co., Incorporated, and the sum of \$130,000 in compromise of claims for indemnity asserted against the Trustee by defendants Arkus-Dunlop, Glaser, Livingston, Boris, Seidman and Lound and assigned to plaintiffs in accordance with settlement reached with those defendants. This agreement is also subject to approval of the Court in the reorganization proceedings.

#### C. Settlement With Defendants Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. and New York Securities Co., Incorporated

29. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc. (formerly known as Bache & Co., Inc.) and New York Securities Co., Incorporated. The settlement requires payment of \$3,280,000 in cash plus the assignment to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes of their claims and rights to indemnity against the Trustee, including the right to receive shares of common stock of Orion Capital Corporation pursuant to the Amended Plan of Reorganization. As described in paragraph 28 above, the Trustee has agreed to pay \$187,500 to plaintiff classes, in compromise of claims for indemnity so assigned. The settlement is subject to the assignment of such claims and right to indemnity and the approval of the Court in the litigation and reorganization proceedings of the agreement with the Trustee described in paragraph 28 above. The cash is to be deposited at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Bache Halsey Stuart, Inc., New York Securities Co., Incorporated, or any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees and agents, except defendant Nelson Lound in his capacity as a director of EFCA.

#### D. Settlement With Defendants Joseph Froggatt & Co., Joseph Froggatt & Co., Inc., Coopers & Lybrand, and Certain Old Partners

30. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants A. F. Colan, M. I. Ginsburg, R. Johnson, P. J. Miller, J. Froggatt, Jr., the Estate of J. Froggatt, Jr., the Estate of Scott Harris, W. L. Hipperd, Vincent Smerchak (hereafter referred to collectively as the "Froggatt individual defendants") Joseph Froggatt & Co., Joseph Froggatt & Co., Inc., and Coopers & Lybrand. The settlement requires Joseph Froggatt & Co., Joseph Froggatt & Co., Inc., and the Froggatt individual defendants to pay the payment of \$3,450,000, in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims including: claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Froggatt individual defendants, Joseph Froggatt & Co., Joseph Froggatt & Co., Inc., and Coopers & Lybrand, or any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, principals, shareholders, employees and insurers.

#### E. Settlement With Defendant Millman & Robertson, Inc.

31. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendant Millman & Robertson, Inc. The settlement requires payment of \$3,000,000 in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Millman & Robertson, Inc., or any of its present or former partners, directors, officers, shareholders, employees and agents and insurers.

#### F. Settlement With the Estate of Michael R. Riordan, Certain Donees of Michael R. Riordan, and the Beneficiaries Under the Will of Michael R. Riordan

32. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Estate of Michael R. Riordan, certain donees of Michael R. Riordan, and the beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan (the "Riordan defendants").

33. The settlement requires payment of \$3,000,000 in cash, as the deposit of same at interest pending distribution. The payment on deposit have been made. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Riordan Defendants and against the Riordan property that is the subject matter of the litigation.

34. This settlement is not only subject to the approval of the Court but is also subject to the approval by the Court in the reorganization proceedings and by the Probate Department of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County of a separate settlement entered into concurrently.

(Continued on following page)

continued from preceding page

between the Trustee and the Borden Defendants. The Court in the reorganization proceedings and the Probate Department of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County have both approved such separate settlement. The settlement between the Trustee and the Borden Defendants requires the payment to the Trustee of \$1,000,000 in cash and the execution of a promissory note in the sum of \$7,000,000 payable to the Trustee over a period of years out of certain specified assets, some of which are in existence and some of which are contingent.

**G. Settlement With Defendants Pennsylvania Life Company, Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, Penn General Agencies of California, Inc., Joe D. Bain, Stanley Beyer, Burton Berman, Daniel J. Disiglio and G. Philip Streetfield**

35. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Pennsylvania Life Company, Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, Penn General Agencies of California, Inc., Joe D. Bain, Stanley Beyer, Burton Berman, Daniel J. Disiglio and G. Philip Streetfield (the "Penn Life Defendants").

36. The settlement requires payment of \$3,000,000 in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. Pennsylvania Life Company will also issue and deposit, pending later proceedings and distribution, a promissory note in the amount of \$3,000,000, due and payable on July 10, 1980, and bearing interest at the rate of 10% per annum (with provisions for an additional payment of \$3,000 in cash on June 10, 1978, should Pennsylvania Life Company pay or cause the note to be paid by that date). The delivery and deposit of the cash and note has been made.

37. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFLIC-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Penn Life Defendants, or any of their officers, present and former directors, officers, employees and agents.

**Settlement With Defendants Beckman, Capo, Collins, Evans, Gardiner, Gotschick, Kaller, Levin, Majerus, McCellan, Mercado, Penish, Smith, Sultan and Symonds**

38. Settlements have been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Gary Beckman (former Assistant to the President of Equity Funding Life Insurance Company ("EFLIC"), a subsidiary of EFLIC, and EFLIC Director of Advertising and Communications), David J. Capo (former EFLIC Group Controller and Vice-President), Lawrence G. Collins (former EFLIC Assistant Vice-President and EFLIC Vice-President), Jerome H. Evans (former EFLIC Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Vice-President), Richard Gardner (former EFLIC and EFLIC Assistant to the Secretary), in Goodrich (former EFLIC Vice-President and officer of Bankamerica), Fred Levin (former EFLIC and EFLIC Director, EFLIC Vice-President, EFLIC President, Bankamerica President), a Majerus (former EFLIC Controller), Donald McCellan (former computer systems analyst), William Mercado (former EFLIC or Financial Services), John Penish (former EFLIC Executive Vice-President and EFLIC Treasurer), James C. Smith (former Vice-President and EFLIC Executive Vice-President), Michael A. Sultan (former EFLIC Vice-President and Corporate Controller), and E. Symonds (former Assistant to EFLIC and EFLIC Vice-President), including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the respective defendants.

(i) Certain of these defendants have paid certain sums of money. The aggregate amount of such sums is \$23,381. Said sums are deposited at interest pending later proceedings and distribution.

(ii) Each defendant shall cooperate with plaintiffs' counsel in furnishing information and evidence without invoking the privilege against self-incrimination.

(iii) The settlements require the release and discharge of all EFLIC-related claims including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the respective defendants.

(iv) Each of these settlements is subject to the approval of the Court and also (except for defendant Majerus) subject to the approval of the Court in the reorganization proceedings of separate settlements between the EFLIC Trustee and the same defendants. Settlements provide for the payment of the aggregate amount of \$1,119 to the Trustee in cash and promissory notes. The Court's reorganization proceedings have approved such settlements, and requested, these defendants have fully cooperated in the settlement with the settlements. Documents furnished and signed by the defendants show their inability to satisfy any claim significantly greater than the amount being paid in settlement.

**Settlement With Defendants Yura Arkus-Dumtor, Herbert Ser, Gale Livingston, Robert Bowie, Judson Sayre and Nelson Loud**

Settlements have been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Yura Arkus-Dumtor (former EFLIC Vice-President and Executive Vice-President), Herbert Ser (former EFLIC Director, Assistant Secretary, Executive Vice-President, Real Estate and Savings and Loans, and Director of certain subsidiaries), Gale Livingston (former EFLIC Director), Robert Bowie (former EFLIC Director), Judson S. Sayre (former EFLIC Director) and Nelson Loud (former EFLIC Director).

Summary of the respective settlements is as follows:

(a) Defendants Arkus-Dumtor (as to \$10,000), defendant Ser (as to \$25,000), defendant Livingston (as to \$10,000) and Nelson Loud (as to \$10,000) have agreed to pay a total of \$55,000. Said sums shall be deposited at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. Defendants Bowie and Sayre have agreed to make any cash payments.

(b) All of these defendants have also assigned to or for the benefit of the members of the plaintiff classes all of their claims and to indemnify asserted against the Trustee, including the right to share of common stock of Orion Capital Corporation up to the Amended Plan of Reorganization. As described in paragraph 28 above, the Trustee has agreed to pay \$150,000 to the EFLIC Trustee in cash and promissory notes. The settlement is subject to the assignment of such rights and the approval of the Court in the litigation and the reorganization proceedings of the agreement with the Trustee set forth in paragraph 28 above.

(c) These defendants have cooperated with plaintiffs' counsel in furnishing of facts and evidence. Defendant Glaser has cooperated with and assisted the EFLIC Trustee in the management of the EFLIC from April 1973 until March 1974, and thereafter acted as a consultant to the EFLIC Trustee until 1974.

(d) Although these defendants were directors of EFLIC, plaintiffs' counsel for the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes has found any evidence of willful or negligent participation in the EFLIC fraudulent scheme on the part of these defendants.

(e) Except as provided below, the settlements require the release and discharge of all EFLIC-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against these six defendants. The following claims, asserted by Arkus-Dumtor, will not be released or discharged: The claims asserted in *Jeffrey v. Company, Inc. v. Arkus-Dumtor, et al.*, Docket No. 142, Nos. CV-73-238-MML, CV-74-1062-MML, to the sale on March 26, 1973 of common stock of EFLIC owned by Arkus-Dumtor.

**Settlement With Defendants Lowell and Seriat**

Settlements were reached in 1974 between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Samuel B. Lowell (former EFLIC Vice-President and Director) and Ronald Seriat (former EFLIC President), as follows:

Lowell and Seriat shall cooperate with plaintiffs' counsel in furnishing information and evidence without invoking the privilege against self-incrimination.

The settlements require the release and discharge of all

EFLIC-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against these two defendants.

Lowell and Seriat have fully cooperated consistent with the settlements since 1974, during portions of which period of time a Court order barred any formal discovery proceedings. Documents furnished and representations made by Lowell and Seriat show their inability to satisfy any meaningful judgment.

**X. Settlement With Defendant Dishy, Easton & Co.**

41. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendant Dishy, Easton & Co. The settlement requires payment of \$50,000 in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending later proceedings and distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFLIC-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against Dishy, Easton & Co., or any of its present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees and agents.

**Z. Settlement Between Members of Subclass Five And The Subclass Five Settling Defendants**

42. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel on behalf of the members of Subclass Five and certain of the trading defendants as defined in the settlement (the "Subclass Five Settling Defendants"). The settlement contemplates the payment of an aggregate sum of at least \$4,000,000 (the "Subclass Five Settlement Fund"), based upon the agreement by certain of said Subclass Five Settling Defendants to pay at least \$3,250,000 and to assign to the members of Subclass Five the sum of \$750,000 from the *Alfred University* action settlement described in section M below. The realization of the \$750,000 from the above described assignment is subject to the approval and effectuation of the settlement with the Settling Accountant Defendants described in section A above. In the event the agreement described in section M below, which provides for the assignment of the \$750,000, is not approved by the Court, the settlement described in this section L shall be terminated, unless the Subclass Five Settling Defendants prevent such termination by voluntarily paying the sum of \$750,000 to the members of Subclass Five. In the event any of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants fail to pay their respective shares of the \$3,250,000 payment, plaintiffs' counsel may elect to terminate the settlement described in this section L, or they may elect to exercise any other rights or remedies available. The Subclass Five Settling Defendants are required to pay their respective shares of the \$3,250,000 payment at the times specified in the settlement and the \$750,000 payment to the members of Subclass Five is to be made at the time specified in the agreement described in section M below, and to deposit all payments in an interest-bearing account pending later proceedings and distribution to the members of Subclass Five.

43. The Subclass Five Settling Defendants have stipulated and the Court has ruled that all purchases of 5 1/4% subordinated convertible debentures, due 1989, issued by Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.Y. and guaranteed by EFLIC ("N.Y. purchases"), who purchased such debentures between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, and who continued to hold such debentures at the time trading in EFLIC securities was suspended on March 27, 1973 shall be deemed to be members of Subclass Five.

44. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFLIC-related claims contained in Counts I-V, VII and VIII of the Second Amended United and Consolidated Complaint and the proposed Third Amended United and Consolidated Complaint against the trading defendants, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the aforesaid pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted or on behalf of any of the members of Subclass Five and the N.Y. purchases against the trading defendants, including the Subclass Five Settling Defendants or any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, trustees, employees and agents.

**M. Agreement Between Members of The Certified Class And The Subclass Five Settling Defendants**

45. An agreement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel on behalf of the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants relating to certain claims of the said Subclass Five Settling Defendants for indemnity and contribution. Certain of said claims have been asserted by certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants against the Settling Accountant Defendants in Count II of an action entitled *Alfred University, et al. vs. Wolfson, Wriener, Rotoff & Lapin, et al.*, No. 76 CV 1081 (the "*Alfred University* action"), filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and transferred to the Court. In order to protect the Settling Accountant Defendants against such claims for contribution and indemnity and the risk of liability over and above the amount paid by said Settling Accountant Defendants in settlement, as described in section A above, an agreement has been reached between the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants, which requires that, as consideration for the release and dismissal of all of their EFLIC-related claims against the Settling Accountant Defendants including the claims for contribution and indemnity asserted in the *Alfred University* action, and the release of all other EFLIC-related claims by the Subclass Five Settling Defendants against all of the settling defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants), and the agreement by the Subclass Five Settling Defendants to refrain from requesting exclusion from the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes, the sum of \$750,000 will be paid out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants. Pursuant to the settlement described in section L above, the \$750,000 is to be assigned by the Subclass Five Settling Defendants to the members of Subclass Five. Those of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants, who are members of the Certified Class or either of the Settlement Classes, may be entitled to share in the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice (except the settlement described in section L above) and the release and dismissal by them described above will not disqualify such Subclass Five Settling Defendants from such participation as members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes.

**N. Agreement by Members of Subclass Five to Dismiss Claims Against Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Tennenbaum**

46. An agreement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and trading defendants Goldman, Sachs & Co. and L. Jay Tennenbaum which requires the members of Subclass Five to dismiss with prejudice their claims against these defendants, without costs, subject only to the final approval by the Court of the settlement described in section L of this Notice.

**O. Agreement by Members of the Certified Class to Dismiss Claims Against Chemical Bank**

47. An agreement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendant Chemical Bank which requires the members of the Certified Class to dismiss with prejudice their claims against defendant Chemical Bank, and without costs to the plaintiffs, subject to the approval by the Court in the reorganization proceedings of a separate agreement between Chemical Bank and the Trustee of EFLIC as to Chemical Bank's claim for indemnity against the Trustee of EFLIC.

**P. Approval of Agreements of Settlement; Proposed Plan of Allocation of Settlement Proceeds; Payment of Attorneys' Fees and Expenses**

48. As to the agreements of settlement identified in Part Two of this Notice, those that are approved by the Court, if any, will result in the net proceeds of settlements being paid to such members of the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes and such other persons and entities as may be ordered by the Court.

49. If the settlement and compromise with the Trustee (described in section B above) and the agreement with the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section M above) are approved by the Court, then the Trustee and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants shall share, to the extent provided in those agreements, in the proceeds of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to be paid by the Settling Accountant Defendants.

50. The settlements, releases and discharges described in this Notice shall not release or discharge or benefit any person or entity except as is expressly set forth in the respective settlement agreements.

51. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have submitted to the Court a proposed plan for the allocation of the proceeds of settlements (the "Plan of Allocation"), including the payment by the Trustee of \$250,000 as described in section B of this Notice and the EFLIC Settlement Fund described in Part Six of this Notice. The proposed Plan of Allocation is similar to the provisions for computation of the Trustee's claims recognized in Creditors Class 3 of the Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization. The proposed Plan of Allocation provides, in material part, as follows:

(i) All members of the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes will share and share alike in the proceeds of settlements based on their net adjusted losses, regardless of the type of securities upon which such class members' claims are founded and regardless of the date of acquisition of securities (except as provided in subparagraphs (vi) and (vii) below):

(ii) Each member of the Certified Class and the Settlement Classes will be required to file a proof of claim and release, itemizing all EFLIC and Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.Y. securities acquired by such class member between January 1, 1964 and March 27, 1973, as provided in Part Seven of this Notice. The aggregate of each class member's losses will be reduced by the aggregate of any gains (the "net loss").

(iii) To the extent that the net loss of a class member, as computed in accordance with subparagraph (ii) above, occurred due to a decline in the market price of such class members' securities prior to the close of business on March 16, 1973, it shall be computed at 20% thereof, whether or not such class member disposed of such securities prior to that time or continued to hold them. To the extent the net loss so computed occurred due to a decline in the market price of such securities after the close of business on March 16, 1973, such net loss shall be computed at 100%. (The net loss as so computed is referred to as the "net adjusted loss.") The net adjusted loss shall not be subject to further adjustment, except as provided in subparagraph (iv) below.

(iv) Solely with respect to the members of Settlement Class A, the net adjusted loss of each such class member, as computed in accordance with subparagraph (iii) above, shall be further adjusted by computing such net adjusted loss at 70% thereof.

(v) The Court may approve the holding in reserve of not more than \$500,000 out of the proceeds of settlements, if necessary, to pay attorneys' fees on an hourly basis and the costs and expenses of prosecuting the remaining class claims against former EFLIC officers, directors and employees in MDL Docket No. 142. Any reserved funds not so utilized shall be distributed consistent with the Plan of Allocation.

(vi) Subject to Court approval, portions of the proceeds of settlements may be distributed to persons and entities who are not members of the Certified Class or Settlement Classes, to class members who have requested exclusion from the class to which they belong, and (in addition to their pro rata share of the proceeds of settlements) to class members who have not requested exclusion, as consideration for releases or other assurances which are required to be obtained in order to effectuate any of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice.

(vii) Participation in the proceeds of the Subclass Five Settlement Fund will be limited to the members of Subclass Five who do not request exclusion from Subclass Five. Except as described below, such members of Subclass Five will share and share alike in the Subclass Five Settlement Fund based on their net adjusted losses, regardless of the type of securities upon which such class members' claims are founded and regardless of the date of acquisition of their securities purchased between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive. The claims of any member of Subclass Five who can trace its purchases to sales or to a block of sales of EFLIC securities in the period between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, made on the open market by or on behalf of one or more of the trading defendants, singly or as part of a block sale, in which they acted for their own account or for others, may be calculated at 115% (instead of 100%) of its net adjusted losses with respect to such purchases, but in no event will any distribution be made to such class member in an amount greater than its net adjusted losses.

(viii) \$750,000 will be distributed out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants as consideration for their release of all EFLIC-related claims against the Settling Accountant Defendants and all other Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants).

(ix) Those of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants who are members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes shall not be disqualified from participation in the proceeds of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice by reason of the giving of the disbursements and releases described in sections M and P of this Notice.

52. The Plan of Allocation provides that the net adjusted losses of each class member will be reduced by all cash, if any, received by the class member from the Trustee pursuant to any agreement or compromise with the Trustee or pursuant to the Amended Plan of Reorganization. The Plan of Allocation further provides that the Court will be asked to decide at the April 29, 1977 Settlement Hearing or at such other hearing then set by the Court (i) the question whether shares of the common stock of Orion Capital Corporation, EFLIC's successor, received by class members in connection with the EFLIC reorganization proceedings are to be taken into consideration as a "gain" in calculating the net losses sustained and, if so, what value shall be placed upon such shares and (ii) what value shall be placed upon any non-cash consideration given for EFLIC securities. The Plan of Allocation itself shall be submitted to the Court for approval at the April 29, 1977 Settlement Hearing following hearing on the proposed settlements.

53. If you are a class member who has not requested exclusion pursuant to paragraph 11 of this Notice you may appear personally or by counsel and be heard at the April 29, 1977 Settlement Hearing to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the proposed settlements and the Plan of Allocation and may object to or express your views regarding the proposed settlements or Plan of Allocation. However, you will not be heard nor be entitled in any way to contest the approval of the settlements or the Plan of Allocation unless on or before April 20, 1977, you file with the Clerk of this Court and serve your objections in writing, together with all papers to be submitted to the Court at the Settlement Hearing, upon representatives of plaintiffs' and defendants' counsel as follows: Marshall B. Grossman and Jack Corinblit, % Schwartz, Alschuler & Grossman and Corinblit & Shaperro (representatives of plaintiffs' counsel), 1880 Century Park East, Suite 1313, Los Angeles, California 90067; and Mitchell, Silberberg & Knapp (representatives of defendants' counsel), 1800 Century Park East, Suite 700, Los Angeles, California 90067.

54. The proceeds of settlement described in this Notice may be reduced by allowances or reserves for counsel fees and costs and expenses (including the services of accountants and other experts) incurred and to be incurred in the prosecution of the litigation. All such applications for counsel fees, costs and expenses will be heard and determined on May 10, 1977 (the "Fee Hearing"), at 10:00 A.M. in Room 11 of the United States Court House, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California. No such applications have yet been filed. However, the Court has ordered that they be filed on or before March 1, 1977. All fee applications as well as all settlement agreements and the Plan of Allocation will be on file and available for inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012 and at designated locations on the West and West coasts. A schedule of all fee applications and designated locations for the inspection of fee applications, settlement agreements and the Plan of Allocation may be obtained without charge upon written request from the representatives of plaintiffs' counsel identified in paragraph 10 of this Notice.

55. If you are a class member you may appear personally or by counsel at the May 10, 1977 Fee Hearing on applications for counsel fees and costs and expenses and may object to or express your views regarding any such applications. However, you will not be heard nor be entitled in any way to contest the approval of any of such applications unless on or before May 2, 1977, you file with the Clerk of the Court and serve your objections in writing, together with all papers to be submitted to the Court at the Fee Hearing, upon representatives of plaintiffs' counsel identified in paragraph 10 of this Notice.

56. Any hearing described in this Notice may be continued from time to time by the Court at the time of the hearing or at any continued hearing without any further notice other than that given in open court.

**PART THREE: DISMISSAL OF STATE COURT ACTIONS**

57. There are presently pending in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles four civil class actions

brought by certain members of the plaintiff classes against many of the persons and entities named as defendants in MDL Docket No. 142 which are based on claims similar to those asserted by the plaintiff classes in MDL Docket No. 142. Those actions are the following:

*Lane Oringer v. Equity Funding Corporation of America, et al.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court No. C 83765.

*May Miller, et al. v. Wolfson, Wriener, Rotoff & Lapin, et al.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court No. C 83761.

*Sylvia Confus, et al. v. Wolfson, Wriener, Rotoff & Lapin, et al.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court No. CA 000322.

*Finley Sebbin v. James H. Bowles, et al.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court No. CA 000324.

58. In conjunction with the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice it is contemplated that each of the above-identified state court civil actions will be dismissed with prejudice as against each of the Settling Defendants.

59. No other notice will be given to the members of the plaintiff classes of the dismissal of the above-identified state court civil actions as against any of the Settling Defendants if the Court approves the settlements with such Settling Defendants.

**PART FOUR: DISMISSAL OF CERTAIN CLAIMS AND COMPLAINTS IN BLOCK BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING**

60. There is presently pending in the Court a bankruptcy proceeding entitled *In re Solomon Block, Bankrupt*, No. 73-13117 (the "Block bankruptcy proceeding"). Solomon Block is one of the Settling Accountant Defendants identified in section A above. Certain members of the Certified Class have filed on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated proofs of claim and complaints in the Block bankruptcy proceeding to determine the non-dischargeability of debt arising out of defendant Block's alleged conduct in connection with EFLIC.

61. In conjunction with the settlement described in section A above it is contemplated that the above described claims and complaints will be dismissed with prejudice.

62. No other notice will be given to members of the plaintiff classes of the dismissal of the above described complaint if the Court approves the settlement with the Settling Accountant Defendants described in section A above.

**PART FIVE: NOTICE TO BANKS, BROKERS AND OTHER NOMINEES**

63. Any bank, brokerage firm or other nominee which held securities of EFLIC for the benefit of a member of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes is ordered promptly to transmit to each such beneficial owner of such securities a copy of this Notice. Upon request by any such nominee, additional copies of this Notice may be obtained by addressing the Clerk of the Court at the address given below.

**PART SIX: MANNER OF FINANCING COSTS OF LITIGATION**

64. Equity Funding Life Insurance Company ("EFLIC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of EFLIC, has been liquidated under the laws of the State of Illinois. *People ex rel. Robert Wriener, Director of Insurance of the State of Illinois v. Equity Funding Life Insurance Company*, Circuit Court, DuPage County, Case No. 47120. As part of the amended plan of liquidation of EFLIC, a settlement fund in the gross amount of \$2,000,000 (the "EFLIC Settlement Fund") was established to pay court approved fees and costs incurred in the EFLIC liquidation proceedings and to pay approved past and future costs and expenses (but not attorneys' fees) incurred and to be incurred in the prosecution of the litigation on behalf of EFLIC's defuncted security holders. At such time as the settlement fund is no longer needed for that purpose, the balance of the settlement fund shall be distributed pursuant to claims procedures to be established by the Court. The Plan of Allocation described in section P of this Notice is intended to encompass the EFLIC Settlement Fund when the same is ready for distribution. The establishment of the EFLIC Settlement Fund was ultimately approved by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois on September 19, 1975.

65. The net amount available from the EFLIC Settlement Fund for the purposes described in this Notice, after the deduction of fees and costs incurred in the EFLIC liquidation proceedings, and approved by the Illinois Court, was \$1,690,538.45. That amount was deposited, at interest, and thus far approved costs in the sum of \$45,572.07 have been paid from the EFLIC Settlement Fund for costs and expenses of the litigation. Plaintiffs' counsel estimate that an additional \$650,000 in costs and expenses (not including attorneys' fees) have been incurred thus far in the prosecution of the litigation. These costs and expenses include, principally, the taking of tens of thousands of pages of sworn testimony from hundreds of witnesses throughout the United States.

**PART SEVEN: PROOF OF CLAIM AND RELEASE**

66. A class member who wishes to share in the proceeds of any favorable judgments or settlements, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, must submit a Proof of Claim and Release form no later than April 29, 1977, whether or not such class member has filed and served any objections pursuant to paragraph 53 of this Notice. Any class member who fails to submit a valid and timely Proof of Claim and Release form as provided in this Notice will be barred from sharing in the distribution of the proceeds of any judgments or settlements and will be bound by any judgments entered by the Court. A Proof of Claim and Release form shall be deemed submitted when fully completed, postmarked, mailed postage prepaid, and addressed in accordance with the instructions given in the Proof of Claim and Release form.

If you have received this Notice by mail, a proof of Claim and Release form should accompany it. If you are reading this notice in a newspaper, or if you did not receive a Proof of Claim and Release form in the mail, you may obtain one by mailing a written request for a Proof of Claim and Release form addressed to:

Clerk, United States District Court for the Central District of California  
P. O. Box 76971  
Los Angeles, California 90076.

In your written request you must include your name and your current address.

67. You may read or receive more than one copy of this Notice. Regardless of how many copies of this Notice you read or receive you are required to file only one proof of claim covering all of your losses.

**IMPORTANT**

68. This Notice is not all-inclusive. For the full details of the matters discussed in this Notice, including the agreements of settlement and the Plan of Allocation described in Part Two of this Notice, and for further information concerning MDL Docket No. 142, you may desire to refer to the pleadings and other papers filed in the litigation (*In re Equity Funding Corporation of America Securities Litigation*, MDL Docket No. 142-MML) and the EFLIC reorganization proceedings (*In re Matter of Equity Funding Corporation of America, a Delaware Corporation, Debtor*, No. 73-08467), all of which may be inspected at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, during the hours of each business day.

By Order of the Court

Edward M. Kribben, Clerk

United States District Court  
Central District of California  
P.O. Box 76971  
Los Angeles, California 90076

DATED: January 31, 1977.





## Wall Street

the Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.40 points to 84.

traders said the market generally was disturbed by the retreat

analysts cited a combination of factors as weighing on GM. The company's selling GM, as well as Chrysler and Ford, reflected concern that President Carter's war-

... will involve sacrifice  
... mean measures to cut down  
... to use.—AP-Dow Jones.

70: April, \$137.10; June, \$140.00;  
20: Aug. \$139.00; Oct. \$140.70;  
\$142.00; Feb. \$143.30; April  
60: June, \$143.90. CHICAGO  
—March, \$139.80; June, \$138.25;  
30: Sept. \$138.60-139.80; Dec.  
10-11.50; March, \$141.20; June  
20 bid.  
future moved down sharply

451.80c April 154.80c May  
474.2c Jan 176.70c March  
486c May 58c.00c Handy & Har-  
455.00c Previous 451.00c  
and Harman of Canada. 84.65  
PER closed 637 on estimate  
451.80c 100c 65.00c March

|     |         |         |     |       |                                |
|-----|---------|---------|-----|-------|--------------------------------|
| cc. | Jan.    | 68      | 68c | March | 70.30c                         |
| JAR | Summers |         |     |       | drifted lower                  |
|     |         |         |     |       | selling after posting          |
|     |         |         |     |       | best levels around the opening |
| ch. | 2-10-68 |         |     | May   | 891-900c                       |
|     | 8-20-68 |         |     | Sept. | 6.85c                          |
| -37 | Jan.    | 8-00-68 |     | Oct.  |                                |
| -07 | MAY     | 112-10c |     | March |                                |
| 8   |         |         |     | July  | 9.15c                          |

|   |  |      |        |                      |          |
|---|--|------|--------|----------------------|----------|
| \$0                                       |  | July | 60c    | Sept.                |          |
| \$0                                       |  | Dec. | \$5.00 | Mar.                 |          |
| \$0                                       |  | May  | .60c   | Spots                | Ghan     |
| \$0                                       |  | Bana | 700c   |                      |          |
| <b>FEE</b> Insurance held firm throughout |  |      |        |                      |          |
| \$0                                       |  | Jan  | 3      | cont. limit advance— |          |
| \$1                                       |  | Feb  | 15     | Mar.                 | \$24.00c |
| \$1                                       |  | Oct  | 90c    | Sept.                | \$33.31c |
| \$1                                       |  | Nov  | 80c    | Dec.                 |          |

|        |      |        |     |        |       |        |
|--------|------|--------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| July 1 | Mar. | 75.50c | May | 73.00c | Sept. | 70.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 76.00c | May | 73.50c | Sept. | 70.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 76.20c | May | 73.75c | Sept. | 70.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 76.40c | May | 74.00c | Sept. | 71.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 76.60c | May | 74.25c | Sept. | 71.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 76.80c | May | 74.50c | Sept. | 71.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 77.00c | May | 74.75c | Sept. | 71.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 77.20c | May | 75.00c | Sept. | 72.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 77.40c | May | 75.25c | Sept. | 72.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 77.60c | May | 75.50c | Sept. | 72.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 77.80c | May | 75.75c | Sept. | 72.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 78.00c | May | 76.00c | Sept. | 73.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 78.20c | May | 76.25c | Sept. | 73.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 78.40c | May | 76.50c | Sept. | 73.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 78.60c | May | 76.75c | Sept. | 73.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 78.80c | May | 77.00c | Sept. | 74.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 79.00c | May | 77.25c | Sept. | 74.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 79.20c | May | 77.50c | Sept. | 74.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 79.40c | May | 77.75c | Sept. | 74.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 79.60c | May | 78.00c | Sept. | 75.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 79.80c | May | 78.25c | Sept. | 75.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 80.00c | May | 78.50c | Sept. | 75.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 80.20c | May | 78.75c | Sept. | 75.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 80.40c | May | 79.00c | Sept. | 76.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 80.60c | May | 79.25c | Sept. | 76.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 80.80c | May | 79.50c | Sept. | 76.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 81.00c | May | 79.75c | Sept. | 76.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 81.20c | May | 80.00c | Sept. | 77.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 81.40c | May | 80.25c | Sept. | 77.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 81.60c | May | 80.50c | Sept. | 77.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 81.80c | May | 80.75c | Sept. | 77.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 82.00c | May | 81.00c | Sept. | 78.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 82.20c | May | 81.25c | Sept. | 78.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 82.40c | May | 81.50c | Sept. | 78.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 82.60c | May | 81.75c | Sept. | 78.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 82.80c | May | 82.00c | Sept. | 79.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 83.00c | May | 82.25c | Sept. | 79.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 83.20c | May | 82.50c | Sept. | 79.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 83.40c | May | 82.75c | Sept. | 79.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 83.60c | May | 83.00c | Sept. | 80.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 83.80c | May | 83.25c | Sept. | 80.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 84.00c | May | 83.50c | Sept. | 80.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 84.20c | May | 83.75c | Sept. | 80.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 84.40c | May | 84.00c | Sept. | 81.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 84.60c | May | 84.25c | Sept. | 81.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 84.80c | May | 84.50c | Sept. | 81.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 85.00c | May | 84.75c | Sept. | 81.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 85.20c | May | 85.00c | Sept. | 82.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 85.40c | May | 85.25c | Sept. | 82.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 85.60c | May | 85.50c | Sept. | 82.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 85.80c | May | 85.75c | Sept. | 82.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 86.00c | May | 86.00c | Sept. | 83.00c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 86.20c | May | 86.25c | Sept. | 83.25c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 86.40c | May | 86.50c | Sept. | 83.50c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 86.60c | May | 86.75c | Sept. | 83.75c |
| July 1 | Mar. | 86.80c | May | 87.00c | Sept. | 84.00c |
|        |      |        |     |        |       |        |

|    |       |              |        |
|----|-------|--------------|--------|
| OT | March | 23-80c       | May    |
| Sc | July  | 23-35c       | Aug    |
| Sc | Sept. | 23-60c       | Oct.   |
| Sc | Jan.  | 23-20c       | March  |
| Sc | Mar.  | 23-30-35c    | SOYABT |
| L  | March | 23-60c       | M-T    |
| Sc | Jan.  | 23-70-35c    |        |
| Sc | Sept. | 23-10-30-35c |        |
| Sc | Nov.  | 23-10-30-35c |        |
| Sc | Dec.  | 23-10-30-35c |        |

| WAGG GRAINS: |          | Wheat   | future    |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 10           | to three | cents a | bushel    |
| er on        | a light  | trading | volume    |
| AT: March    | 28-31c;  | May,    | 288c      |
| July,        | 295c;    | Sep.    | 303c; Dec |

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| Field 54  | Character  | 54          | 1            |
| Field 55  | Character  | 55          | 1            |
| Field 56  | Character  | 56          | 1            |
| Field 57  | Character  | 57          | 1            |
| Field 58  | Character  | 58          | 1            |
| Field 59  | Character  | 59          | 1            |
| Field 60  | Character  | 60          | 1            |
| Field 61  | Character  | 61          | 1            |
| Field 62  | Character  | 62          | 1            |
| Field 63  | Character  | 63          | 1            |
| Field 64  | Character  | 64          | 1            |
| Field 65  | Character  | 65          | 1            |
| Field 66  | Character  | 66          | 1            |
| Field 67  | Character  | 67          | 1            |
| Field 68  | Character  | 68          | 1            |
| Field 69  | Character  | 69          | 1            |
| Field 70  | Character  | 70          | 1            |
| Field 71  | Character  | 71          | 1            |
| Field 72  | Character  | 72          | 1            |
| Field 73  | Character  | 73          | 1            |
| Field 74  | Character  | 74          | 1            |
| Field 75  | Character  | 75          | 1            |
| Field 76  | Character  | 76          | 1            |
| Field 77  | Character  | 77          | 1            |
| Field 78  | Character  | 78          | 1            |
| Field 79  | Character  | 79          | 1            |
| Field 80  | Character  | 80          | 1            |
| Field 81  | Character  | 81          | 1            |
| Field 82  | Character  | 82          | 1            |
| Field 83  | Character  | 83          | 1            |
| Field 84  | Character  | 84          | 1            |
| Field 85  | Character  | 85          | 1            |
| Field 86  | Character  | 86          | 1            |
| Field 87  | Character  | 87          | 1            |
| Field 88  | Character  | 88          | 1            |
| Field 89  | Character  | 89          | 1            |
| Field 90  | Character  | 90          | 1            |
| Field 91  | Character  | 91          | 1            |
| Field 92  | Character  | 92          | 1            |
| Field 93  | Character  | 93          | 1            |
| Field 94  | Character  | 94          | 1            |
| Field 95  | Character  | 95          | 1            |
| Field 96  | Character  | 96          | 1            |
| Field 97  | Character  | 97          | 1            |
| Field 98  | Character  | 98          | 1            |
| Field 99  | Character  | 99          | 1            |
| Field 100 | Character  | 100         | 1            |

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|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308</ |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |        |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358</ |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|

|                                    |                              |        |       |    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|----|
| 100.00                             | De Mores Fund                | 96.0   | 104.2 | .. |
| 100.00                             | Flotpan                      | 90.0   | 100.7 | .. |
| <b>Barclays Life Assurance Co.</b> |                              |        |       |    |
| 100.00                             | 122 Hemford Rd. E            | 01-524 | 5544  | .. |
| 25.00                              | Forelands                    | 96.1   | 104.4 | .. |
| 100.00                             | 148 Edge 6 <sup>th</sup> Bnd | 97.4   | 102.5 | .. |
| <b>Beehive Life Assurance,</b>     |                              |        |       |    |
| 100.00                             | London, E 15 F38             | 01-523 | 1204  | .. |
| 25.00                              | Black Horse Bud              | 110.2  |       | .. |

|                               |    |       |    |
|-------------------------------|----|-------|----|
| 46-1 Equity Growth            | .. | 49.3  | .. |
| 49-5 Retirement               | .. | 59.6  | .. |
| <b>Cannons Assurance Ltd.</b> |    |       |    |
| 46-1 Equity Growth            | .. | 49.3  | .. |
| 49-5 Retirement               | .. | 59.6  | .. |
| <b>Wardley HAS OVER</b>       |    |       |    |
| 46-1 Equity Unit              | 1  | 13.82 | .. |
| 49-5 Do Accum                 | .. | 154.0 | .. |
| 49-6 Prop Unit                | .. | 540.0 | .. |
| 49-6 Do Accum                 | .. | 946.0 | .. |
| 49-6 Cash Bal                 | F  | 10.85 | .. |

|  |              |       |       |       |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10.16                                      | Exec Froop   | £     | 10.83 | ..    |
| 9.45                                       | Bal Bond     | £     | 10.82 | 11.36 |
| 11.29                                      | Equity Bond  | £     | 9.35  | 9.49  |
| 10.11                                      | Prop Bond    | £     | 10.55 | 11.59 |
| 9.66                                       | Bal Units    | £     | 10.92 | ..    |
| 102.1                                      | Deposit Bond | 105 1 | 111.2 | ..    |
| 1.192                                      | Managed Ac   | £     | 1.296 | ..    |
| <b>Life &amp; Family Assurance Co Ltd.</b> |              |       |       |       |
| 32.0                                       | Secure Ret   | 34.0  | 36.0  | ..    |
|  |              | 34.0  | 34.0  | ..    |

|  |                            |             |       |    |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------|----|
| 24.5                                   | Gift Fnd                   | 29.5        | 28.5  | .. |
| 13.5                                   | Equity Fnd                 | 39.0        | 21.5  | .. |
| 109.0                                  | Deposit Fnd                | 111.0       | 117.0 | .. |
| City of Westminster Assurance Societv. |                            |             |       |    |
|  | Horse Rd, Craydon, CR0 2JA | 01-684 6664 |       |    |
| on last working day of month           |                            |             |       |    |
| 81.7                                   | 1st Units                  | 90.2        | 94.7  | .. |
| 47.5                                   | Prop Units                 | 48.7        | 51.1  | .. |
| City of Westminster Assurance Co.      |                            |             |       |    |

|       |                 |       |       |    |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|----|
| 47.1  | Windsor Units   | 48.4  | 38.9  | .. |
| 46.1  | Land Bank       | 50.7  | 33.3  | .. |
| 33.2  | Speculator      |       | 31.3  | .. |
| 33.2  | Prp. Annuity    | 122.6 | 115.2 | .. |
| 122.4 | Inv. Option Bnd | 115.0 | 121.0 | .. |
| 30.2  | Equity Fnd      | 30.9  | 15.8  | .. |
| 50.2  | Gilt Fnd        | 51.7  | 54.4  | .. |
|       | Finance Fund.   |       |       |    |
| 109.1 | Performance     |       | 143.6 | .. |
|       |                 | 129.4 | 145.6 | .. |

|                        |        |      |
|------------------------|--------|------|
| 1. Understaff, ECS     | 01-293 | 7300 |
| 2. Variable An Acc ..  | 40     | 7    |
| 3. Do Annulity         | 14     | 5    |
| 4. Cornhill Insurance. |        |      |
| 5. London, ECS.        | 11-626 | 5410 |
| 6. 15th of month       |        |      |
| 7. Capital Fund ..     | 98.5   |      |
| 8. GS Special          | 3      | 5    |
| 9. Man Growth          | 119.5  | 120  |

|                            |        |          |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|
| one m. Crisp               | 52-46  | 1200     |
| 97 3 Crown Brit Ins        | 124 8  |          |
| Crusader Insurance.        |        |          |
| Bldg. Tower Place, E.C.4.  | 01-428 | 8031     |
| in last Tuesday of month.  |        |          |
| 82 2 Crusader Prop         | 28 3   | 63 3 ..  |
| Drummond Assurance Society |        |          |
| Higham Place, London, W.   | ni-15  | 5582     |
| 26 2 M G. Fx Glts          | 125 4  | 125 4 .. |
| 26 2 S. S. Ex Glts         | 125 4  | 125 4 .. |

|                                       |        |        |      |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| 282 New Cl. Bldg. Bldg.               | 24 1/2 | 21 1/2 | ..   |
| Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.     |        |        |      |
| 173, NLA Tower, Froydon.              | 01-461 | 10 1/2 |      |
| 207, Maple Units.                     | 40 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 6.53 |
| 207, Midland Units.                   | 40 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 8.83 |
| Greensboro Life Insurance Co Ltd.     |        |        |      |
| Leur St. London W1.                   | 01-493 | 14 1/2 |      |
| 223 Managed Fnd                       | 27 1/2 | 29 1/2 |      |
| Marlborough Exchange Assurance Group. |        |        |      |

|      |                         |       |             |    |
|------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|----|
| 44.5 | Pen Plan Bonds          | 117.3 | 123.4       | .. |
|      | Plumtree Life Assurance |       |             | .. |
| 15   | Rock Lane, London, WI   |       | 01-185 0031 |    |
| 17.5 | Fixed Int Fnd           | 117.7 | 124.0       | .. |
| 18.2 | Equity                  | 124.1 | 141.5       | .. |
| 19.4 | Managed Cap             | 118.0 | 117.6       | .. |
| 18.6 | Inv Accum               | 172.4 | 190.8       | .. |
| 19.1 | Property                | 170.1 | 126.3       | .. |
|      | Investment Fnd          | 94.8  | 100.8       | .. |

|      |               |       |       |    |
|------|---------------|-------|-------|----|
| 50.2 | No Accum      | 129.4 | 129.4 | .. |
| 51.2 | Pen Prop Cap  | 129.6 | 129.8 | .. |
| 76.7 | No Accum      | 167.2 | 171.4 | .. |
| 49.3 | Pen Man Cap   | 200.2 | 210.8 | .. |
| 51.5 | No Accum      | 163.5 | 172.5 | .. |
| 54.3 | Pen Gift Edge | 201.0 | 211.6 | .. |
| 54.4 | No Accum      | 163.2 | 169.7 | .. |
| 54.4 | No Accum      | 162.5 | 169.6 | .. |

Hearts of Oak Benefits Society

| MHI Samuel Life Insurance Ltd.                    |                  |       |       |
|---|------------------|-------|-------|
| Add: Addiscombe Rd, Twickenham, Middlesex TW9 4JG |                  |       |       |
| 100.0   | HS Prop Unit     | 124.9 | 125.3 |
| 11.0  | Do Man Unit      | 172.3 | 139.3 |
| 11.0  | Do Money Fnd     | 113.5 | 114.8 |
| 10.0  | Do Pen Man Unit  | 128.1 | 124.6 |
| 10.0  | Do Man Acc       | 119.9 | 125.6 |
| 10.0  | Do Pen Grid Plan | 96.5  | 101.2 |
| 10.0  | Do Pen Grid Acc  | 97.1  | 102.6 |

|  |                 |      |      |  |
|--|-----------------|------|------|--|
| 2.5                                    | Hedge Bonds     | 54.8 | 7.5  |  |
| 10.0                                   | Takcover        | 60.7 | 61.9 |  |
| 3.0                                    | Hedge Life Eq   | 22.7 | 25.0 |  |
| 2.0                                    | Mortgage Fnd    | 23.7 | 25.0 |  |
| 2.0                                    | Cons High Yld   | 23.7 | 25.0 |  |
| 2.0                                    | Overseas Fnd    | 23.7 | 25.0 |  |
| Special Life Assurance Co of Canada    |                 |      |      |  |
| Life Ins. London Ltd. Guaranteed. 7125 |                 |      |      |  |
| 1.4                                    | Growth Fund 1st | 46.2 | 49.0 |  |

| Assets           |       | 1965  | 1963 |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|
| U.S. Govt. Bonds | 101.9 | 107.3 | ..   |
| Fixed Int.       | 14.3  | 11.4  | ..   |
| Monetary         | 12.0  | 10.6  | ..   |
| Property         | 12.1  | 12.6  | ..   |
| Monetary         | 16.9  | 16.7  | ..   |
| Fin. & Sh. Inv.  | 15.2  | 13.0  | ..   |
| Do Not Set. Ad.  | 14.1  | 12.0  | ..   |
| Monetary         | 33.8  | 38.1  | ..   |

Stock Exchange Prices

Broad retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 31. Dealings End, Feb 11. Contango Day, Feb 14. Settlement Day, Feb 22  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Drummond's  
Suits...ask your tailor

| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A - B                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Alcan                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Alcan                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| C - D                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Calgary                   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Calgary                   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| E - F                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Enbridge                  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Enbridge                  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| G - H                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| General                   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| General                   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| I - J                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Imperial                  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Imperial                  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| K - L                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Lamont                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Lamont                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| M - N                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Noranda                   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Noranda                   | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| O - P                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Papier                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Papier                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Q - R                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Royal                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Royal                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| S - T                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Telex                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Telex                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U - V                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Vancouver                 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Vancouver                 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| W - X                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Xerox                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Xerox                     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Y - Z                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Zenith                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Zenith                    | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

WEALTH AND FOREIGN

THORITIES

STOCKS

TOCKS

D DISCOUNTS

S AND DISTILLERIES

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

MOVES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS







# otoring

## aping a model to date to et petition

amous cost of launching a the Ford Fiesta represents ment of £400m, must make ufacturer years for a magic hat would guarantee a model east 20 years.

us are replaced in less than and what are generally, ten inaccurately, called face much more frequent. There dable obstacles, apart from he way of a long run. Styles l out of fashion and what and original can date very

portant, design standards are changing and, whatever the say, cars are getting better. The important areas, safety, d noise, the average popular y superior to its counter- ears ago.

urers are compelled to ir cars to remain competi- Volkswagen Polo sets new or quietness in a small car, are bound to look to their s. As explained last week, was planned on the basis e to be at least as good as y cars already in the field. is unusual in being a ew car, one that does not xisting model or make up- omponents. The more usual o change the bodyshell, the outward impression of ile keeping the mechanical y the engine, more or less

ie of the more skilful prac- he "re-skin" and no model o go more than five to six ; acquiring a fresh look, possible to predict the next at has gone before. After o Capri in 1974 and the rt in 1975 and the mark t in 1976, how about a ads in 1977?

are models that defy the use to continue virtually n longer periods. A glance list of cars in the 1970s is a surprising number st debut 15 years or more s interesting to see what s of longevity they yield. models still in produc- Volkswagen Beetle and 2CV (both going back to s with a long history are Mini (1959), the Renault Midger (1961) and the MGB and Triumph Spit- The first Corvair also 1962 but it and the present tle more than the name

nd Triumph sports car ecial category, since their centred on one main United States. I suspect cially because they look and old-fashioned that well there, if the Amer- unit. That does not mean the car buying them they would no other market is big nify their production.

## lcasting

from such ailments as phlebitis-blood clotting—will view s' World (BBC1 6.40) programme about anti-gravity research in space est, McMillan (ITV 7.35) goes on his American police patrol wife, Jane Eyre (BBC2 9.30) is a 1971 remake of the classic George C. Scott and Susannah York, the likable Derek Nimmo travels h farm for Just a Nimmo (BBC2 8.30).—T.S.

|  |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <b>BBC 2</b><br>Other People's<br>pm, on the<br>1.00, Pebble<br>2.00-2.14<br>3.00, Knitting<br>The 60 70<br>School, 4.20<br>Secretary, 4.40<br>John Craven<br>st 5.35, Magic<br>5, Nationwide.<br>1.30, World.<br>1.30, Pops.<br>ford Files.<br>11.15<br>in One, Prairie<br>1. | <b>11.00-11.15</b> am. Play School.<br>1.00, pm. Open University:<br>Royal Institute of Chemistry<br>Tuesday, 1.00-1.15, Nuclear Fuel<br>Reprocessing.<br>7.00 News Headlines.<br>8.00 Your Move.<br>7.30 Newsday.<br>8.05 Book Programme.<br>8.30 Just a Nimmo.<br>8.40 The Archaeology of<br>the Bible Lands: Exodus.<br>9.30 Film: Jane Eyre, with<br>George C. Scott, Susannah<br>York.<br>11.15 News.<br>11.25-11.30 Music for lute by<br>Danyel. | <b>Granada</b><br>12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, This<br>Is Your Right, 1.30, Thames.<br>5.10, This Is Your Right, 5.15,<br>5.45, News, 6.00.<br>Granada Reports, 6.40, Get<br>Some In, 7.10, McClure, 9.00,<br>Thames, 9.10, What the Papers Say,<br>11.00, What the Papers Say, 11.15,<br>11.45, Aspects of Britain, 12.15<br>am, Epilogue.<br>* Black and white | <b>Thames</b><br>10.40-11.00 am, Simon (r)<br>12.00, Little Blue, 12.10 pm,<br>12.20, The Archers, 1.00, News,<br>1.10, News, 1.20, Today's<br>Post, 1.30, Crown Court, 2.00,<br>Good Afternoon, 2.25, Against<br>the Crowd (r), 3.30, Rooms,<br>3.50, The Cedar Tree, 4.20, The<br>Little House on the Prairie, 4.55,<br>Mr and Mrs.<br>5.10, News, 5.00, Today.<br>6.40 Crossroads.<br>7.05 Get Some In!<br>7.25 McClure.<br>9.00 The Squirrels.<br>9.30 This Week. Will they<br>kill the bill?<br>10.00<br>10.30 Wish You Were Here<br>11.00 Dan August.<br>11.40 What the Papers Say.<br>12.20 am, Epilogue.<br>(r) repeat. | <b>Ulster</b><br>12.00, Thames, 1.20 pm, Lunch-<br>times, 1.30, News, 1.40, News,<br>1.50, News, 2.00, News, 2.10, News,<br>2.20, News, 2.30, News, 2.40, News,<br>2.50, News, 3.00, News, 3.10, News,<br>3.20, News, 3.30, News, 3.40, News,<br>3.50, News, 4.00, News, 4.10, News,<br>4.20, News, 4.30, News, 4.40, News,<br>4.50, News, 5.00, News, 5.10, News,<br>5.20, News, 5.30, News, 5.40, News,<br>5.50, News, 6.00, News, 6.10, News,<br>6.20, News, 6.30, News, 6.40, News,<br>6.50, News, 7.00, News, 7.10, News,<br>7.20, News, 7.30, News, 7.40, News,<br>7.50, News, 8.00, News, 8.10, News,<br>8.20, News, 8.30, News, 8.40, News,<br>8.50, News, 9.00, News, 9.10, News,<br>9.20, News, 9.30, News, 9.40, News,<br>9.50, News, 10.00, News, 10.10, News,<br>10.20, News, 10.30, News, 10.40, News,<br>10.50, News, 11.00, News, 11.10, News,<br>11.20, News, 11.30, News, 11.40, News,<br>11.50, News, 12.00, News, 12.10, News,<br>12.20, News, 12.30, News, 12.40, News,<br>12.50, News, 1.00, News, 1.10, News,<br>1.20, News, 1.30, News, 1.40, News,<br>1.50, News, 2.00, News, 2.10, News,<br>2.20, News, 2.30, News, 2.40, News,<br>2.50, News, 3.00, News, 3.10, News,<br>3.20, News, 3.30, News, 3.40, News,<br>3.50, News, 4.00, News, 4.10, News,<br>4.20, News, 4.30, News, 4.40, News,<br>4.50, News, 5.00, News, 5.10, News,<br>5.20, News, 5.30, News, 5.40, News,<br>5.50, News, 6.00, News, 6.10, News,<br>6.20, News, 6.30, News, 6.40, News,<br>6.50, News, 7.00, News, 7.10, News,<br>7.20, News, 7.30, News, 7.40, News,<br>7.50, News, 8.00, News, 8.10, News,<br>8.20, News, 8.30, News, 8.40, News,<br>8.50, News, 9.00, News, 9.10, News,<br>9.20, News, 9.30, News, 9.40, News,<br>9.50, News, 10.00, News, 10.10, News,<br>10.20, News, 10.30, News, 10.40, News,<br>10.50, News, 11.00, News, 11.10, News,<br>11.20, News, 11.30, News, 11.40, News,<br>11.50, News, 12.00, News, 12.10, News,<br>12.20, News, 12.30, News, 12.40, News,<br>12.50, News, 1.00, News, 1.10, News,<br>1.20, News, 1.30, News, 1.40, News,<br>1.50, News, 2.00, News, 2.10, News,<br>2.20, News, 2.30, News, 2.40, News,<br>2.50, News, 3.00, News, 3.10, News,<br>3.20, News, 3.30, News, 3.40, News,<br>3.50, News, 4.00, News, 4.10, News,<br>4.20, News, 4.30, News, 4.40, News,<br>4.50, News, 5.00, News, 5.10, News,<br>5.20, News, 5.30, News, 5.40, News,<br>5.50, News, 6.00, News, 6.10, News,<br>6.20, News, 6.30, News, 6.40, News,<br>6.50, News, 7.00, News, 7.10, News,<br>7.20, News, 7.30, News, 7.40, News,<br>7.50, News, 8.00, News, 8.10, News,<br>8.20, News, 8.30, News, 8.40, News,<br>8.50, News, 9.00, News, 9.10, News,<br>9.20, News, 9.30, News, 9.40, News,<br>9.50, News, 10.00, News, 10.10, News,<br>10.20, News, 10.30, News, 10.40, News,<br>10.50, News, 11.00, News, 11.10, News,<br>11.20, News, 11.30, News, 11.40, News,<br>11.50, News, 12.00, News, 12.10, News,<br>12.20, 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